

The Daily Colonist.

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VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, JANUARY 23, 1910

COAL
HALL & WALKER
Wellington Colliery Co. Coal
1232, Government St. Phone 31

THIRTY-SIX PAGES

You Are Not Going Blind

If the services and advice of our optical department can in any way ameliorate a condition of your eyes, which is perhaps bordering on failing vision. Our failures in fitting difficult cases are few. Your case may be easily corrected now, but aggravated by waiting.

Profit by the mistake of others: Do not put it off.

Challoner & Mitchell Opticians

1017 Government St. Victoria, B. C.

THEIR HOPES RUN HIGHER

Unionists Much Elated Over Polling Results of Last Two Days

ARE STILL TIED WITH COALITION

Confident of Overcoming Entire Liberal-Labor Majority

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Reports were received today for 70 seats in the next house of commons, but of these 63 were voted yesterday. The results showed the election of Unionists, 34; Liberals, 26; Laborites, 1; Nationalists, 9.

The standing of the parties tonight is: Unionists, 21; Liberals, 18; Laborites, 3; Nationalists, 6.

Total gains: Unionists, 100; Liberals, 14; Laborites, 1.

Gains for seats reported today: Unionists, 19; Liberals, 4.

Elections went on in 24 districts today, but late tonight the returns from only seven of these had been received. The other 17 will probably not report until Monday. The day was about the brightest the Unionists have experienced since the elections began last Saturday. The most sanguine among them hardly predicted the capture of the enemy of 19 seats, while the Liberals found small satisfaction in two gains from yesterday's belated returns and two from among the seven seats announced tonight.

Unionists Jubilant.

The week ends with the Unionists jubilant and confident. The Liberals cannot possibly control enough of the remaining elections to give them an independent majority in the house, however small. The day's results follow the trend begun on Thursday. The counties continue to come forth for the Unionists, who are reversing the Liberal majorities in many places, and achieving substantial gains in all the country constituencies, except in a few where party quidnuncs occurred or the Liberal candidates commanded great personal popularity. The Nationalists are assured of the control of the house, according to all political prophets.

The report was circulated today that Premier Asquith would resign and request the King to summon a Conservative to organize the government if the Liberals failed to secure a majority of their own variety, so that they could conduct legislative business without the help of their Irish allies. Politicians do not credit this report, and none of Mr. Asquith's utterances furnish any foundation for it. The excitement over the elections is waning in London although still intense in the provinces. The week closes in the metropolis quietly. The members of the cabinet and their principal opponents are still stumping the country and both parties are concentrating their forces in districts where they yet are to vote.

Mr. Asquith Says "If"

Mr. Asquith, speaking in Fifeshire, twice used the qualifying phrase: "If you send us back to Westminster with an adequate majority." In that case, he observed, the government intended that Scotland should share as largely as England in small holdings.

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the electors of Carnarvon borough on the

eve of the poll, thought the Liberal party should receive a majority approximating at any rate to the Lib-Lab majority of 1900. That would be a good substantial working majority against the Lords. "I feel not merely gratified, but elated," he continued, "at the results which have come—results which I can see coming over the horizon. I have one word of warning, so that you shall not get alarmed. I do not think the results of today's polling will be good. I say so now before the declarations have come, but tomorrow we are going to get a first rate time. (Cheers.) Tomorrow will swell the Liberal majority very considerably. By the end of today we shall have worked out some of the most hopeless constituencies. We shall then begin to build pretty rapidly our majority."

Mr. Churchill at Torquay said: "I am not in the least disheartened. The government has considered all these possibilities beforehand. If there has been any error the error has been in our not doing justice to the strength which our position has disclosed. No doubt there has been a very sharp turn of the feudal screw in county divisions. Where that influence is most powerful successes have been gained by our Unionist opponents, but we have Lancashire and

Tariff Reform View

Austin Chamberlain at Stourbridge said that Mr. Asquith comforted himself with the reflection that if he and his friends were going to be impotent in the next parliament to carry out their extraordinary destructive schemes the Unionists at any rate would not be able to carry out their policy of tariff reform. They would speak about that when the election was over. (Cheers.) There was no question which interested this country more at the present moment. Tariff reform would come, whether it came a little sooner or later. Speak they soever bravely, the Liberals were undoubtedly set back by the declarations of the past two days. Unless today's pollings, as anticipated, prove more encouraging, they will be comparatively in a very precarious condition. It requires victory in a very few more constituencies to provide the Unionists with a sufficiently strong party to give the Irishmen an occasion power of life and death over the new parliament, and in this situation the Premier would find little consolation in the already proffered support of the Unionists on all "national" questions, such as naval defence, etc. He would be between the devil and the deep sea all the time.

The Liberals are blaming the landlords, the church, the brewing interest and the lack of motor cars for the defeats in the counties. They are vastly disappointed that the gift of old age pensions is having apparently so little effect on the rural voters. In contradistinction to the Premier, the Unionist press is now proclaiming the death of free trade.

Even in Yorkshire

The opinion that the English counties favor the Tories as shown by the turnover of seats, appears correct enough. Turnovers of from three thousand to four thousand votes from the Liberal to the Unionist side are common. Henry Chaplin, who was regarded as the arch-priest of tariff reform before Chamberlain took the field, was re-elected for the division of Surrey by over 5,200 majority. This is not so great as his previous majority, but Mr. Chaplin's opponent in 1906 was a woman suffragist, who was unable to poll a great part of the Liberal vote. The tariff reformers also make a substantial inroad upon the heretofore solid free trade ranks of Yorkshire. Three Yorkshire seats have been placed to the credit of the Unionists today, and two of these seats were held formerly by the Liberals.

Loire Valley Flooded.

Heavy damage has been caused by the floods in Loire and Indre valleys. Two bridges have been washed away, railway traffic is demoralized, and many tanneries have been abandoned. Some cities in these districts are without light, and street car service is crippled.

REALTY SALES DURING WEEK

Madriz Forces and Revolutionaries Are Coming Together

MANAGUA, Jan. 22.—The Madriz government has ordered the arrest of all the Conservative leaders in Managua, Granada, Masaya and Rivas. The discovery of a widespread conspiracy against the Madriz regime is given as the reason for the arrests. The Managua leaders, Benjamín Elizondo and Fernando Solorzano, were the first of the Conservatives to be arrested here. Wholesale arrests are expected at once in Granada. The issue is now clearly defined. It is war to the death between the Liberals and the Conservatives.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, NICARAGUA, Jan. 22.—The government has dispatched 500 men with artillery to Acoyapa. The revolutionary columns have arrived at Laliberta, which is about 27 miles from Acoyapa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Orders were issued from the United States Navy Department for the gunboats Paducah and Louisville, which have just been overhauled at the Portsmouth navy yard, to proceed to Nicaraguan waters. Upon their arrival there the Madriz will be detached and come north for some much needed repairs to her machinery. The naval force will continue on the gulf side of Nicaragua indefinitely, or until the political situation in that country settles.

Carried "Old Abe"

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Jan. 22.—Judge Hough in the United States circuit court to-day sustained the demurrer entered by Attorney John B. Stanchfield and quashed the indictment against F. Augustus Heinze, in the Merchantile National Bank case. The ground for the court's action was that mainly urged by Heinze's counsel, Judge Hough ruling that the presence in the court room of John P. Fernsler, an expert accountant, in any capacity except that of a witness, was prejudicial to Heinze's legal rights.

Heinze Indictment Quashed

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The Island Investment Company during the week put through property valued at \$30,000. This included some thirty lots in the neighborhood of Pembroke street, Queens avenue, and the Empress subdivision.

Another interesting sale of inside property negotiated by the same firm was that of a lot on Langley street measuring 30 feet by 66 with a two-story brick building. This property was formerly owned by W. E. Oliver and changed hands for \$15,000.

The Island Investment Company during the week put through property valued at \$30,000. This included some thirty lots in the neighborhood of Pembroke street, Queens avenue, and the Empress subdivision.

A lot on the corner of View and Cook streets, on which three houses stand, has been sold by Gus Kloff for \$7,500.

Three lots on Hillside avenue and Cedar Hill road have passed through

RIVERS RAGE IN FRANCE

Between Thirty and Forty Lives Lost Through Floods and Landslides

IMMENSE DAMAGE DONE TO PROPERTY

Traffic of All Kinds Badly Tied Up in Paris and Other Cities

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Although some of the rivers have reached their maximum, the Seine continues to rise, causing increased damage. Thousands of persons have been thrown out of employment. At Chalon and the neighboring villages the situation is critical, the water having reached the second floor of the houses.

At Chateau Landon, the undermined hillside became an avalanche, and buried four houses. Five of the occupants were killed. Other caves-in are feared. The water is flooding the lower suburbs of Paris, and a boat service has been organized. As it surges through the heart of Paris the Seine is black with wreckage, and a score of corpses of persons long since dead have been dragged out.

The Seine is expected to rise three feet by Sunday night, when the worst probably will be over.

Half of the surface and subway transportation lines have been rendered inoperative. Cellars along the quays are full of water, and there will be a heavy loss in wines and other warehouse goods. Immense damage has been done in the suburban towns along the Seine, like Charenton, Ballancourt, Argenteuil, Asnières, Sevres, and Moudou.

Troops and firemen were called out today to aid in the work of rescue. The cabinet has decided to ask Parliament on Monday to appropriate \$400,000 for the relief of the people in the afflicted districts.

Railroad traffic out of Paris, especially to the south and west, is badly crippled. Thousands of rats are escaping from the sewers here, indicating that the waters are invading the entire labyrinth beneath Paris.

Reports from the south and south-east indicate the drowning of about 30 people by the floods. Damage to property must be enormous, but no details have been received, and nothing like an accurate estimate can be made.

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SUFFRAGETTE HAS NEW PLAN

Douglas Street Property Realizes \$100,000—Market in Buoyant Condition

The real estate sales noted during the week which closed yesterday, together with a number which have not been published in deference to the wishes of the purchasers, must have easily exceeded in the aggregate price, \$1,000,000. The demand during the past six days has been of a general character, inside lots, residential properties, and outside acreage changing hands.

Perhaps the principal feature of the week has been the enhancement in price of residential property, which before the middle of the month was unaffected by the increase in values in the business area.

One of the largest sales put through during the week was that of a desirable Douglas street property between Broughton and Courtney streets, formerly owned by J. A. Lindsay and the Galley estate. The purchase price was in the neighborhood of \$100,000, the property having a frontage of 240 feet on Douglas street with a depth of 120 feet. The sale was negotiated by F. Landsberg, of the Empire Realty Company.

An offer of \$205,000 was received on Friday for the Drillard hotel, and yesterday was refused by the owners.

Numerous sales on Douglas street have taken place within the last few days and the interest of investors in this locality shows no signs of waning. A lot on Douglas between Pembroke and Princess streets, measuring 45 feet by 30 feet was put through yesterday by the Empire Realty Company.

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MEAT PRICES NOT REDUCED

Crusade of Consumers in the United States Has so Far but Small Effect

ACTION IS TAKEN IN LEGISLATURE

Methods of the Meat Trust Also Come Before Chicago Grand Jury

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED HERE

The seismograph of Victoria meteorological office recorded a distant and apparently severe earthquake about early yesterday morning. The first wave which takes the shortest course through the earth from the affected district reached Victoria at 1 hour 9 minutes, yesterday a.m. The large surface wave, which caused the pendulum to swing ten millimetres, or about three-eighths of an inch arrived sixteen minutes later.

A despatch from Paris under yesterday's date states that the shock was recorded there and considered to have taken place in the Caucasus or Armenia, but the fact that there was a difference of but sixteen minutes between the two waves recorded here shows that this could not have been the location. If it had been, the difference in time between the two records would have been greater.

the market, the aggregate sale price being \$12,000.

Acreage Sold

H. Cuthill & Company sold in the last few days five acres on Cook street; a property on Yates street below Quadra with a sixty foot frontage; and sixteen lots in the Golf Links Park subdivision, all of which were purchased by local buyers. The last two lots sold in the park subdivision contained three-quarters and half an acre respectively and were purchased for \$4,500.

T. P. McConnell reports the sale of two lots on Empress avenue to an outside buyer; five acres on the Burns side road to an outsider; and a house and lot at the corner of View and Vancouver streets for the sum of \$6,000. This latter was bought by a Winnipegger, and an interesting feature in connection with the purchase is that this is the third time the property had changed hands during the last month on each occasion the value being enhanced.

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Penbernton & Sons yesterday sold an acreage in the Cowichan Bay district. This firm reports that it is now hand.

(Continued on Page Two.)

Death of Capt. Adams

MONDAY, Jan. 22.—Capt. W. H. Adams, late of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and well known in Canada, is dead.

Canada's Trade

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.—Trade for December shows a record increase, over 40 per cent, as compared with the same month of 1908, there being no less an increase than \$15,663,486 in exports of domestic products and \$5,98,262 in imports. Total trade for the month was \$72,527,165.

Exports of domestic products totalled \$38,066,936 and imports totalled \$30,774,000. Of the increase in exports about nine million is credited to agriculture, reflecting the results of the record harvest of last year. In every line of exports increases are shown. For the nine months ended December 31, the total trade has been \$54,456,673, a comparative increase of \$33,288,500. Imports totalled \$27,641,506, an increase of \$5,381,762. Exports of domestic products totalled \$221,116,813, an increase of \$26,533,626.

After the Meat Trust

Investigation of the methods of the leading meat packers is to begin next week, when a new federal grand jury convenes here. United States District Attorney Sims made preparations today to lay before the jurors the results of the investigation made last year, when the question of alleged rebates which packers had received from railroads was looked into by another federal grand jury.

The revolt against the high prices of

AN ELECTRIC SIGN WILL BURN

Your business and location into the minds of the people. It is recognized as the best advertising medium. We shall be pleased to talk the matter over. Our rates are very favorable for this class of business.

B. C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd.

P. O. Box 560. Phone 1609.

Seasonable Suggestions

BEANS, Rangoon White, 5 lbs.....	25c
BEANS, Ashcroft White, 4 lbs.....	
BEANS, Brown, 4 lbs.....	
BEANS, Suna, 3 lbs.....	
PEAS, Split, 4 lbs.....	
PEAS, Dry Green, 4 lbs.....	
BARLEY, Pearl, 3 lbs.....	
LENTILS, Egyptian, 2 lbs.....	

The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

CLEARED LANDS

The Cleared Lots at Qualicum Beach, Newcastle District, are now on the market in tracts of from thirty to forty acres.

For plans and prices apply to L. H. Solly, Land Agent, Victoria, or L. E. Allin, Local Agent, Parksville.



THE LATE JOSEPH TASSE.

SUGAR! SUGAR!

Just to hand, another carload of the best White Granulated Sugar on the market. Look at our prices:

\$5.50 for 100 lbs.

\$1.15 for 20 lbs.

SYLVESTER FEED CO., 709 Yates St.

Are All Advertised Medicines Fakes?

As well ask "Are all doctors quacks?" or "Are all lawyers shysters?" We all know there are ignorant quacks; does that prevent anyone calling in his good, old family physician in case of need and trusting him? There are shysters, but there are also honorable lawyers to whom we confidently trust our lives and fortunes.

There are fake medicines advertised; but they are not fakes because they are advertised. A good thing is worth advertising; we all want to know about it. The more a bad thing is advertised, the worse for it in the end.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is no fake; yet it is advertised; it advertises itself; and those who have used it are its best advertisers, and that free of cost.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved its merit by more than thirty years' general use. This simple, old-fashioned remedy, made from roots and herbs, has become the standard medicine for ailments peculiar to women,—its fame is world-wide.

Read this plain, honest statement of what the medicine did for one woman; her own words; if you doubt, write and ask her.

TORONTO, Canada.—"I shall endeavor to describe to you how I felt before I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I scarcely knew what it was to be well. I had awful bearing-down pains and usually before my monthly periods I suffered terribly and had to go to bed. I doctored for a long time, but the doctor's treatment did not do me any good. I gave up all hopes of ever being well again until one day my husband saw the Compound advertised in the paper. He decided to get me a bottle, and I am thankful he did. I had not taken one bottle before I began to feel better, and I kept on taking it until now I am a different woman. It also helped me during maternity and childbirth. I can thoroughly recommend your Vegetable Compound to any woman who is afflicted with female troubles."—Mrs. J. M. Tweedale, 138 Nassau St., Toronto, Canada.

The makers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have thousands of such letters—they tell the truth, else they could not have been obtained for love or money. This medicine is no plausible stranger—it has stood the test of years.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.



Subscribe for THE COLONIST Advertise in THE COLONIST

JOSEPH TASSE PASSES AWAY

Was Prominent Citizen of Victoria Who Had Won Many Friends

One of Victoria's most likeable citizens, a man who, during his three years' residence here has won an ever widening circle of friends, passed away yesterday morning in the person of Joseph Tasse, at St. Joseph's hospital. The late Mr. Tasse was widely known throughout the province, where he had been visiting, for the past twenty-five years in his capacity as a cigar manufacturer.

Deceased was born in Montreal fifty years ago, being educated at Montreal College. At an early age he entered the cigar manufacturing business, in which he was engaged until June last, when he first became afflicted with heart disease, which led to his death. A few months ago he

WILL CELEBRATE KAISER'S FETE

Deutscher Verein to Hold Banquet in Honor of His Birthday

"Hoch der Kaiser!" That, when the loyal toast to King Edward VII has been quaffed to the dregs, will be the slogan that will animate the members of the year-old Deutscher Verein of Victoria, next Thursday night, the evening of the 51st birthday of Emperor Wilhelm II of Germany, when they, with many guests and friends will gather in the multi dining hall of the Empress hotel to celebrate the double event—the Kaiser's birthday and the first anniversary of the Verein's inception.

Arrangements for the affair are complete and they indicate that this festive gathering of Victoria's youngest hustling thriving social club will be one of the most enjoyable in the city's history. That good fellowship will be king is assured to those who have ever attended one of the society's gatherings; that the dinner will be sumptuous and the appointments all that could be desired is vouches for in the fact that the chief members of the kitchen and dining room staffs of the Empress are active workers in the club.

The local Deutscher Verein came into existence a year ago next Thursday. The happy idea originated with a few German speaking citizens and the suggestion was that a club for German speaking residents of the city, with the object of promoting good fellowship and sociability, should be formed. The idea met with hearty response and the society began its career with 55 members. During the past year its entertainments and social evenings at its club rooms have come to be recognized by most favored with invitations, as among the most enjoyable the city affords. Incidentally the society's membership has jumped to 95, and new members are being added constantly.

The invitations for the banquet and "Kommers" next Thursday evening include 120 members and friends of the society, among the latter, Lieut.-Gov. Paterson, Premier McBride, Mayor Morley, representatives of the army and navy and other prominent officials. It is likely also that A. von Alvensleben, of Vancouver, will be present.

The Toast List

Carl Loewenberg, German consul in

Victoria, honorary president of the society, will preside at the banquet and will propose the toast to the King. Following this F. Lins will propose "The Kaiser," and Herr Loewenberg will respond. "The Province of British Columbia," will be given by Henry Behnson, M.P.P., and "The City of Victoria," will be proposed by Herr Wilhelm Peters. Thomas Geiger will propose "Our Guests," and F. W. Kostenbader will give "The Deutscher

In Hats We Have Your Exact Fit

We specialize on becoming headwear. Never before did we show such a large stock—an exceptionally fine showing, all products of the world's best hatters. We append a few:

HEATH'S STIFF FELTS, newest design, in black, green and brown. Price \$5.00

MALLORY'S WINTER BLOCKS, newest and most exclusive designs. Price \$3.50

STETSON'S STIFF FELTS, advance styles, \$5.00 and \$4.50

CHRISTY'S WINTER HATS, stiff blocks, in black, brown, cardiff brown, etc., flat set and new Anglesea brims, small, medium and large. \$3.50 and \$3.00

TRESS HATS AND CAPS, for motor, traveling or business wear. Latest English styles at popular prices.



W. & J. WILSON

MEN'S FURNISHERS,
1221 Government St., and Trounce Av.

"Kommers" will all be present and with the Empress orchestra to supply the music it is expected that the "Kommers" will be easily one of the most enjoyable features of the occasion. The officers of the Deutscher Verein at present are: Herr Carl Loewenberg, honorary president; F. W. Kostenbader, president; E. Strassburg, vice president; F. Lins, secretary; E. Kaufmann, treasurer, and Messrs. H. Siebenbaum, C. Wenger and L. Hafer, trustees.

Annual Clearance Sale of Furniture, Carpets, Etc.

Great Bargains, Sensational Furniture Values. Annual Clearance Sale Starts Monday, January 24

WE HAVE bargains for every room in the house. Every article reduced in price. Genuine reductions. No price juggling. We stake our reputation on this. Original price tags on each article. Sale Prices on the little red tags. Now come, see the savings you can make and get your share of this real feast of FURNITURE BARGAINS. Terms, spot cash.

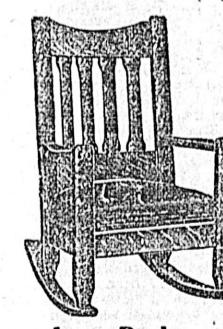
Mission Rockers

A beautiful array of these high grade, comfortable Rockers in the popular Early English Oak. Finest selected 1-4 sawn oak and high grade Spanish leather combine to give these rockers their lasting quality. Prices range up from \$9.00

SAMPLE BARGAINS

Early English Oak Mission Rocker, high grade Spanish leather seat and back, a comfortable rocker fit for the library or den. Former price \$25.50. Clearance Sale Price \$17.00

Early English Rocker, 1-4-sawn Oak, very quaint design. Spanish leather back and sides. Former price \$22. Clearance Sale Price \$15.00



Iron Beds

Large stock to choose from

SAMPLE BARGAINS

Full size Iron Bed..... \$3.40

Three-quarter size Iron Bed..... \$3.15

Single size Iron Bed..... \$2.95

Iron and Brass Bed. Former price \$34.50. Clearance \$25.00

Iron and Brass Bed. Former price \$11.50. Clearance \$8.50

Pretty Parlor Suites

We show a fine line of Parlor Suites in Golden Oak and Mahogany, including three and five-piece sets. Only room for one or two sample bargains, but an inspection of our stock will tell the story in detail.

THREE-PIECE PARLOR SUITE, mahogany finished frames, spring seats, handsome silk tapestry covering, includes arm chair, settee and rocker. Former price \$40. Clearance Price \$31.00

THREE-PIECE PARLOR SUITE, pretty design, consists of small chair, arm chair and settee. 1/4-sawn golden oak frames, rich silk covering, spring seats. Former price \$50. Clearance Price is \$37.00

THREE-PIECE SUITE, former price \$41. Clearance Price \$32.50

THREE-PIECE SUITE, former price \$133. Clearance Price \$100.00

MAHOGANY SETTEE, former price \$30. Clearance Price \$20.00

MAHOGANY ROCKER, former price \$20.50. Clearance Price \$14.00

Lots of Odd Chairs, Rockers and Parlor Sets to choose from at greatly reduced prices.

FREE! We will present to every purchaser to the extent of \$2 and upwards a neat souvenir Cushion Top. Regular price 50c, as long as our stock of these last.

BOX DINERS, set of six, arm chair and five small chairs, real leather seats, imperial golden oak finished frames. Former price \$22.50. Clearance Price \$17.50

BUFFET, Early English surface oak Buffet, large size, top 20x46, bevelled plate mirror 12x36, two small and one large drawer, large cupboards. Former price \$20. Clearance Price \$15.00

COMBINATION BUFFET AND CHINA CLOSET, a very pretty design in golden surface oak, lots of room as well arranged, 18x20 bevelled plate mirror, enclosed closet for china. Former price \$34. Clearance Price \$26.50

Parlor Tables and Pedestals

New lines of these goods have just arrived and many pretty pieces are included in the shipment. All prices are reduced for quick sale. Make your choice today.

PARLOR PEDESTALS at \$2.55. \$3.20, \$4.80, \$6.40, \$8.00 and \$9.60

PARLOR TABLES—We show a splendid assortment in mahogany and golden oak. Prices start up from \$1.60

CARD TABLES, several of these useful tables in stock at very low prices.



Carpets and Linoleums

Everything reduced to lowest possible prices. Only room to quote one Special Bargain.

Axminster Squares

High grade Axminster carpet Squares. Sizes as below:

Size 9x10.6. Former Price \$35.00. Sale Price \$26.25

Size 11.3x12. Former Price \$50.00. Sale Price \$37.50

Size 11.3x13.6. Former Price \$57.50. Sale Price \$43.25

A large range of sample carpet ends offered at low prices.

SMITH & CHAMPION

1420 Douglas St., Near City Hall.

Phone 718

Free
City
Delivery

Ready to Force Charges
TORONTO, Jan. 21.—Rev. George Atlass, the interpreter who was alleged to have got money from several of his Macedonian countrymen by various means, and who went to Macedonia and brought back a witness to testify in his case if the Macedonians charged. In Toronto recently, walked into the police court this morning and said he was ready to face all charges anyone had against him.

Correct Hats for Young Men

You'll find the smart and exclusive kind here. Just the "nifty" headgear the up-to-date young man is looking for: CHRISTY'S, STETSON'S AND SCOTT'S newest blocks for winter wear, black and all the popular shades at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$5.00

Latest Style Silk Hats of Christy and Scott.

F. A. GOWEN Amalgamated with T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
The Gentleman's Store

Infants' Outfits

A desirable equipment for the "little tot," and one which mothers will appreciate.

Prices \$10, \$15 and up.

The \$10 outfit has 28 pieces, the \$15 outfit 32.

Remember that we supply these outfits at less than out-of-town houses, and when buying from us you don't have to pay freight.

The Stork. R. Tunnicliffe & Co.
643 Fort Street.



A Sluggish Liver

Causes a thousand ills, such as constipation, that mother of maladies, sour stomach, biliousness, water-brash, dyspepsia, etc.

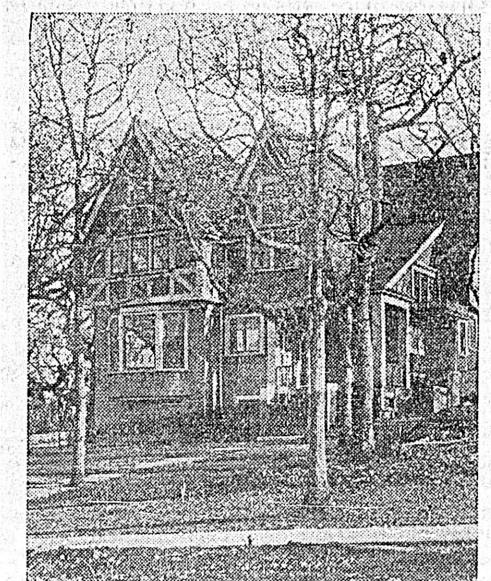
BOWES' LIVER AND INDIGESTION CURE.

Is a marvelous remedy for these, and we can safely recommend. It has benefited hundreds and will benefit you.

50c per Bottle at this Store.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

1228 GOVERNMENT ST. Near Yates St.



FOR SALE—This new house on Elford Street. Concrete foundations, large well lighted cellar, seven rooms, two pantries, bathroom, two w. c's, three fireplaces, every room and the halls piped for hot air heating, extra large closets in every bedroom, linen closet.

Lot 100 feet frontage on Elford Street, three minutes walk from Fort Street cars, fifteen minutes walk from Government Street. The choicest residential portion of the city.

Price \$6500, monthly instalments on six per cent basis, or one-third cash balance on mortgage at six per cent.

APPLY TO OWNER

C. T. Dupont

Stadacona.

Who Can Solve This Gem of Letters?

Just one from the collection of Hon. J. H. Turner—The Colonist's Offer:

In the course of his career as agent-general at London for British Columbia, the Hon. J. H. Turner has met with some unusual experiences. He receives numberless inquiries regarding this province and also almost equally numberless petitions, requests and applications about almost anything else that has, does or ever will affect, interest, trouble or engage the letter writers of the world. But recently Mr. Turner's mail brought him what he considers the real classic of inquiries, the *piece de resistance* of requests, the almond paste on the Christmas fruitcake of applications. He is so impressed with this letter that he has sent out copies of it in the hope that one may be found who can solve it and let him know whether the writer was making a Black-hand threat or offering to build a Carnegie library.

The letter in question is appended below. To the boy or girl under sixteen years of age who offers the best interpretation of this letter over his or her own signature, The Colonist will award a prize of \$10; to the second best a prize of \$7.50, and to the third best a prize of \$5; the editor of The Times to act as judge:

The Letter

J. H. Turner, London:
Dear sir:—I beg to report my fatal

conference to you that I have been heard your name very strictly. And if you would be so kind enough to deal with me for future, I have already longed for the academy of London. And I congratulate, that I would never possess such people that deals with affairs of academy. Please sir, would you be so kind and ingenious to purchase for me One Tickets as "Discharged" or proceeding down to the City of London. I would never possess unless you attempt very well by your own benevolence. And in this sheath, I shall precisely forward down; as soon as the Ticket reaches on hand. Your honor, bestow me your exact appointment of forwarding these articles. Sir, I underpromised faithfully to give me the Ticket. If again I shall live with you until a word comes from your own imagination, and in the 6th Standard Government Schools, aged 19 years. The highest school in Gold Coast Colony. Hoping to have a reply from you an instance, I am, your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM ARKAAK,

Please address to:
William Arkak,
Bula Road, Sea View House,
No. 26 New Police Barracks,
Cape Coast.

NOW IT'S ASPHALT FOR PAVEMENTS

Alderman Sargison Will Urge Council to Adopt that Material on Residential Streets

Asphalt will be the next material with which city streets will be paved. If Alderman Sargison has his way, Alderman Sargison believes that wood blocks creosoted, is after all the best material for street paving, particularly for business streets on which there is heavy traffic, and he also believes that wood blocks have not been given a proper chance here, but in view of the fact that there is now enough wood block pavements passed to keep the creosote plant busy for the balance of the year, and as other paving materials cannot be compared with asphalt, properly laid, as a pavement for residential streets, he is strictly in favor of asphalt for such, because of its cleanliness and fine appearance, and because the Vancouver concern which is looking for Victoria business is willing to give ten years' cash guarantee to maintain the pavements laid by it, and also, if enough business here is promised, to erect a \$20,000 plant here for manufacturing the asphalt.

As a starter, Alderman Sargison will submit at Monday night's meeting a resolution that the following streets be graded and paved with asphalt: Cook street, between Parkington street and May street; Oliphant street, between Cook street and Vancouver street; and Southgate street, between Vancouver street and Cook street. In each case the owners will be called upon to pay four-fifths of the cost, which will provide for the cost of laterals of sewers and surface drains. Other improvements, such as permanent walks and curbs and gutters are to be incorporated in the scheme.

New Here.

Last year the then council considered almost every species of pavement; but while asphalt was mentioned, no step was taken to have any of it laid. The introduction of that material as a possible paving material for Victoria will doubtless start up again the discussion on the relative merits of paving materials.

While in the East, Assistant City Engineer Bryson made an investigation into the class of pavement used in Eastern cities, and while he has not as yet made any report it is likely that he will do so at an early date. Asphalt is extensively used in the East, both on residential streets and business thoroughfares, and does well in a climate which is much more variable than that of Victoria.

COUNCIL TAKES HAND IN CASE

City's Plea Would Jeopardize the Proposed Tramway Extensions into the Suburbs

Just why the city, in an action which had its basis in the conflict between the city and the B. C. Electric company, over the right of the city to refuse the company permission to cross sidewalks should have developed into a fight to prevent the company hauling freight over its lines on the streets, is a question which the city fathers would like to have explained.

The original case arose over the attempt of the company to force the city to permit its tracks to be laid across the sidewalk at Gladstone avenue to gain access to sand and gravel bunkers located on property belonging to the Grant & Linham Sand and Gravel company. This case went against the city which appealed and the argument on appeal, the further contention was advanced by the corporation that the company's charter does not permit the company to operate its tramway system for other than passenger traffic.

At last night's meeting of the council a communication from the solicitors gave information that if a judgment favors the city the case will be appealed by the company and ultimately will go to the privy council as the point is one of the utmost importance to the tramway in case it extends its lines into the adjacent districts and if refused the right, it will probably be debarred from extensions of benefit to the city. On the other hand the solicitors point out that if the company wins its suit the property in residential streets will be in jeopardy of depreciation by the presence of railway freight traffic. The

solicitors suggest that the city and company get together and settle the regulations to govern in the future the use of streets for freight traffic.

Mayor Morley thought it was a pity the solicitors had not held that opinion before the case was commenced. In fact he would like to know why the case was commenced.

Alderman Raymond endeavored to explain, saying that after the first case was commenced, the city barrister thought it advisable to introduce the question of freight traffic.

Mayor Morley did not believe that any authority had been given by the council to the barrister or solicitors and Alderman Langley confessed to be unable to find out any alderman or anyone else who objected to freight being hauled by the company.

Mayor Morley declared that that was exactly what the city had been fighting for years through the board of trade.

Alderman Fullerton declared that the citizens of Spring Ridge had objected to the tramway company crossing the sidewalk on Gladstone avenue. Alderman Humber believed that the right to haul freight would be of no use to the company unless it could cross sidewalks and Mayor Morley stated that all the city wanted was the right to call for proper protection to pedestrians.

Finally Mayor Morley and Alderman Langley were appointed a committee to take the matter up with the company. Only the point of freight handling will be struck from the appeal, the question of sidewalk crossing to go to the higher court.

DEMONSTRATE POSSIBILITIES

G.T.P. Official Favors Demonstration Farms to Show Province's Capabilities

That the great agricultural resources of the province need exploiting in order to bring to the minds of the prospective settler the great opportunities which can be had in British Columbia the government should take steps to secure and disseminate the necessary information and in no manner can this work be better done than by the establishment of demonstration farms where the possibilities of crop production in this province, the best kinds of crops to raise, and the thousand and one facts which are of vital interest to the settler in the province who is seeking to better his circumstances by adopting agriculture as his mode of livelihood.

Such is the opinion of G. T. Bell, assistant passenger traffic manager of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific railways. Mr. Bell has been on a lengthy trip over the company's system. He visited Prince Rupert and is now on his return to the east. He has been staying at the Empress hotel for the past few days, but leaves tonight for Seattle and thence east to Montreal.

Referring to the great tracts of fertile soil in the valleys of the province, particularly in northern British Columbia, in what he terms New British Columbia, a section which is being opened up by the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific and in which in years to come there will reside a large population, Mr. Bell believes that in the heavily settled sections of the east and particularly in the congested countries of Europe are thousands of men who would make first class settlers were only the opportunity given them to come here and the necessary facts of the capabilities of the province set forth.

The Best System

In the ways and means of developing new sections, Mr. Bell has had considerable experience and one of the means that will produce excellent results is the location of demonstration farms. He advocates not one large farm, as is done in some of the other provinces where from the nature of the country one is sufficient, but several small farms. Here in this province the country is so large and so divided by the mountain ranges that smaller demonstration farms and several of them would answer the purpose better. Such farms placed in charge of experienced agriculturists would show what crops this country is best capable of growing. An immense amount of useful information for the settlers would be secured, information which the settler unless by personal experiment would be in no position to secure. The provincial government would thus be in direct touch with information at once the most reliable, and of the utmost value to the settler whose way in a new land would be made incomparably easier than without such information. Such a method would not, Mr. Bell believes, be expensive while the results would be out of all comparison to the cost.

Special Blouse Sale

Commencing tomorrow we place before you an odd assortment of Blouses. All are this season's goods, pretty designs, perfectly tailored. The following prices speak for themselves:



Silk Satin and Lace, peau de soie Silk and Taffeta Blouses in blacks, peacock, whites, pinks, greens, mauves, browns. These are extra fine quality. Regular prices up to \$9.75. Special Sale Price—

\$2.75

Linen, French Flannel, Cashmere and Lustre Blouses, in browns, pinks, creams, cardinals, navys, with white spots, black and white spots, gray with blue spots. Regular prices up to \$3.50. Special Sale Price

\$1.25

Umbrella Sale

75c, 90c and \$1.75 values for 60c, 75c and \$1.25
\$2.50 and \$2.75 values for \$2.25
\$3.25 and \$3.75 values, for \$2.90
\$4.50 and \$4.75 values, for \$3.75
\$5.75 and \$6.75 values, for \$4.75

Raincoat Sale

Values up to \$25.00, for \$12.50
Values up to \$12.00, for \$2.50

Large Reductions in Every Department

Campbell

THE FASHION CENTRE

Large Reductions in Every Department

At present the greater part of the publicity work in developing a country falls upon the transportation companies. They are doing a great work but with the government back of the reports sent out, these would be more reliable and would be regarded so by those who are seeking openings for settlement here. The government is not supposed to have any special object in giving information other than to give accurate facts and no purpose to serve other than the intelligent opening up of the country for settlement.

Experience Elsewhere

In the western states the small demonstration farm has received the highest praise from the heads of the leading agricultural colleges. In British Columbia, as settlement progressed and the country became more cultivated, attention could be directed to the more scientific and technical side of agriculture but in the meantime the small demonstration farm will answer the purpose admirably.

Mr. Bell referred to the large number of unemployed in Britain, men not unwilling to work, but men who can get no work. In 1908 it was estimated that there were some 800,000 unemployed, who were being aided by the unions. These men were willing to work, anxious for work, but none was forthcoming. They would make the very best of settlers but the great problem of how they are to be placed upon the land in a new country has to be met. Mr. Bell believes that some scheme can be arranged whereby these settlers could be brought out here, placed on the land, and assisted somewhat, arrangements being made to have the money advanced returned in a term of years. As an investment it would prove the best thing for the province that could be done.

Of his trip north Mr. Bell was enthusiastic. The G. T. P. line will run through fine territory which is capable of great development. The line is now constructed for 100 miles and orders from Prince Rupert and before the snow flies will be hauling in settlers and their effects to the fertile valleys tapped by the railroad.

Lake Engineers' Wages Raised

DETROIT, Jan. 22.—It became known today that the Lake Carriers Association, which has been in session here, decided to increase the salaries of marine engineers employed by the association. The following advances are announced: Men formerly paid \$114 per month will receive \$125; those drawing \$125 increased to \$140; \$150 salaries are increased to \$165.

The rate above \$175 will not be changed. President Livingstone, of the association, says: "The advance was authorized to meet the increased cost of living. The engineers are the only men receiving the advance because wages were formerly out of proportion. The engineers are of course skilled men and should earn proportionately more money."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Senator Root, of New York, will be the leading counsel for the United States in the Newfoundland fishery arbitration case, which will come up for argument before the Hague court next June. Senator Root was selected for this post because the arbitration case was initiated while he was secretary of state, and he is especially familiar with the facts. President Taft, it is understood, urged Senator Root to accept.



For Sale, this fine Residence on Dallas road, 8 rooms, besides bath, room, pantry and scullery. All conveniences. Ground 100x165 ft. Corner property; not far from business section. Splendid view.

Price Reduced to \$7000

Easy terms. Apply to any of following agents: P. R. Brown & Co., Gillespie & Hart, E. C. B. Bagshawe, J. T. L. Meyer, The Griffith Co., or to F. C. Winkler, 1924 Store Street. Phone 1433.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

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Capital, paid up \$ 5,000,000
Reserve \$ 5,700,000
Total Assets \$67,000,000

A General Banking Business Transacted
Pays Special Attention to

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

T. D. VEITCH Manager Victoria Branch

On and After the 1st of April the Royal Bank Will Occupy Their New Premises at Present Being Erected in Government Street.

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J. S. H. Matson.

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One year.....\$5.00
Six months.....2.50
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London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

Sunday, January 23, 1910

TWO GOOD SPEECHES

Both the mover and seconder of the Address made very excellent speeches. As a rule the remarks of members on such an occasion are little more than formal, but both Mr. Miller, who moved the Address, and Mr. Mackenzie, who seconded it, mentioned matters of special interest. When the former was speaking of the mining interest he reminded the House that the low-grade ores of Granby were more advantageous to the province as a whole than the richer deposits of Cobalt would be. He pointed out that, if 2,000 tons of Cobalt ore carry as much value as 1,000,000 tons of Granby ore, it follows that the mining and treatment of the latter are much better things industrially than the exploitation of the former. We had not supposed that anyone could find anything new to say about the route of the Canadian Northern, but Mr. Miller reminded the House that the railway would follow the course along which the overland pioneers came to lay the foundations of British Columbia. His observations on this point are calculated to appeal to the imagination, and one can see in the mind's eye the robust men and brave women, who blazed the path of Empire through the mountains and the little known valleys. They carried with them the destinies of a nation, and in a few years, when the trains of the Canadian Northern wind along the route, which they trod with weary feet, it is to be hoped that many survivors of the pioneer bands will have an opportunity of retracing their course under the comfortable conditions of modern transportation.

Mr. Miller was right in describing the government policy as national, rather than provincial in its scope. Forming, as this province does, the western frontier of the Dominion, all great undertakings looking to the opening of avenues of trade and commerce from the interior to the sea must have a national aspect, and we are glad that Mr. Miller thought it well to direct the attention of the members of the Legislature to the nature of the great subjects that will be laid before them for consideration. His testimony to the value of the Kettle River railway was valuable, as it came from one who knows whereof he spoke. When he dwelt upon the importance of forest conservation he was on ground that is not contentious, for every one concedes that, while it may be somewhat premature to talk about reforestation in British Columbia on any large scale, it is certainly quite time the more economical cutting of our forest wealth was inaugurated. Mr. Miller's observations were throughout in very excellent taste and show him to be well in touch with all questions of policy and legislation.

Mr. Mackenzie laid special stress upon the work of the Agricultural Department, and here he was on ground with which he was thoroughly familiar. We are very glad indeed to deal with such matters in the manner that Mr. Mackenzie can. They form one of the most important subjects of administrative and legislative action and the new member for Delta the government will have a valuable adviser and the farming interests an able and well-informed advocate. His references to education were conceived in an admirable spirit and well expressed. The House was certainly glad to hear of the progress that is being made in the lower Fraser valley. In this connection he spoke of the desire of the people to have the collection of tolls on the highway bridge across the Fraser abolished. It is not for the Colonist to advise the government on a matter of that kind, but we will say that, if we understand the feeling of the people in this part of the province, they would interpose no objection to action that would make the bridge free. His references to the British Columbia pioneers was very happy, and so also were his remarks in regard to Mr. John Oliver, who represented the Delta in the last House. Both the speeches were indeed excellent and the province is to be congratulated on the entry into the legislature of gentlemen so well fitted for representative positions as Mr. Miller and Mr. Mackenzie have shown themselves to be.

THE DALLAS ROAD.

We have this morning a sketch map and letter from Alderman Langley, showing certain proposed improvements along a part of the Dallas road. It is only necessary here to direct attention to them, for the proposed plan speaks for itself, and the letter is a very convincing argument.

What Alderman Langley says in regard to the necessity of the work can

not be disputed. The protection of the Dallas road foreshore has been a pressing question for the last twenty years, and it is growing more serious each year. The value of that part of the city as a pleasure ground for citizens and an attraction to visitors cannot easily be overstated.

Mr. Langley thinks that the provincial government might properly bear a part of the expense. The ownership of the foreshore is vested in that government, and there may be something in the claim that an obligation rests upon it to see that it is properly protected, so that injury may not be done to abutting property. There is, we assume, some question of policy involved in a matter of this kind; but if the provincial government, on due consideration, can see its way clear to incurring the whole or a part of the expense necessary for the conservation of the Dallas road, we are sure the act would meet with the hearty approval of the citizens.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

We give elsewhere this morning some interesting particulars concerning the plans of the Associate Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music for local examinations throughout the British Empire. From the facts there given it will be seen that Mr. George Phillips, whose very great interest in musical matters is well known, has been appointed honorary local representative of the Associated Board in Victoria. For particulars concerning the organization the interested reader is referred to the news article on the subject. The scope and advantages of the examinations are therein set out.

In this connection it is interesting to be able to mention that Lieut.-Governor Patterson has offered a trophy to be competed for by the classes in the public schools of Victoria. The award will be for class singing, and will be subject to annual competition. On behalf of all lovers of music we wish to thank the Lieut.-Governor for his generous action, which will do so very much to stimulate an interest in music in the public schools.

B. C. AGRICULTURE

We are of the opinion that the time has come when agriculture in British Columbia will occupy a very much more prominent position in the public mind than it has hitherto filled. The early settlers of the province did not think much about farming. They were with few exceptions, not farmers. When settlement once began on anything like an extended scale, the lure that drew people here was gold. In more recent years it has been the wealth of our mines of gold, silver and copper, that lent interest to the province. Then the timber resources began to attract the attention that their magnitude merits and the fisheries also took on a new importance in the public mind. But farming lagged in the background. It was not many years ago that a resident of Victoria assured a visitor that strawberries could not be grown on Vancouver Island. It is not long since that people used to think of the "dry belt" as fit only for cattle ranges. When Dr. G. M. Dawson said that not much land above the 3,000-foot level was adapted to agriculture, a great many people jumped to the conclusion that most of the land was higher than that, although Dr. Dawson was careful to avoid expressing any opinion on that point. As the years have passed, we have begun to learn something more of the things which British Columbia soil can produce profitably and a great deal more of the extent of the area of productive soil. We are beginning to know that our province is not only rich in minerals, rich in fish, rich in timber, but rich also in the extent and fertility of its farming lands. A country may become prosperous from minerals, fish and timber; but its greatest source of permanent wealth must be its agriculture. Hence we know that, in addition to its vast stores of riches in mountains, forests and sea, the province has a great area of fertile soil awaiting settlers, we can look forward to the future with a certainty of progress far greater than would have been justified even a decade ago.

The provincial government has done much to encourage agriculture and fruitgrowing. It has done much to encourage dairying. In addition to this it has sent its surveyors to spy out the unexplored parts of the province, and they have come back bringing with them reports of enormous possibilities. With the next few years British Columbia as an agricultural country will attract universal notice. We print this morning an interview with Mr. G. T. Bell, of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, in which he deals with some aspects of this subject. It is satisfactory to know that the company with which he is connected takes a very lively interest in the agricultural development of the province.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

It seems hardly possible for the Liberals to secure a majority of votes over the Unionists. Apparently when the last election has been held it will be found that neither party is in a position to carry on the government. The Unionists will be in a minority as compared with the Liberals, Labor members and Nationalists. If Mr. Balfour should be called upon to form a ministry, he would be obliged to ask for a dissolution immediately, and we have had Mr. Asquith's declaration, which is what would naturally have been expected from him or any other man fit to occupy the position of Prime Minister, that he will not hold office by the

grace of the Nationalists. Therefore, if he holds on, he will have to ask for a dissolution. Thus in any event a new election seems certain within a very few weeks. There is the alternative of a coalition; but we do not think either party would be willing to adopt that course unless it were found after another appeal to the people that a working majority could not be secured by one of them. The 83 Nationalists form a factor in the situation that may dominate it, and force the other parties into an alliance. Out of 587 seats exclusive of those held by the Nationalists, the Unionists ought to carry at least 360 in order to be safe attempting to introduce any important legislation, and it might very well happen that in the event of another election they might not win sufficient seats to give them what is considered in the United Kingdom a working majority, in which event it is difficult to see how a coalition could be avoided.

"Assuming that on the final count the Unionists will not have a clear majority of the House and that without Nationalist support Mr. Asquith cannot carry on, an exceedingly interesting temporary crisis will arise. While it is true that the Sovereign has access to "all sources of information available to any of his subjects," he is not supposed to draw any inferences except such as his minister may advise. We may surmise what will transpire between him and Mr. Asquith at their first meeting after the returns are in, but we will never know. Some persons seem to be under the impression that His Majesty will take notice of the political complexion of the new House and, if the Unionists have more votes than the Liberals, he will disregard the existence of such members as those who represent Labor and those who belong to the Nationalists, and forthwith call Mr. Balfour to office. But that is not the way things are done. His Majesty cannot ignore any members of the House. If Mr. Asquith should advise him that he would undertake to carry on with a mixed support, His Majesty would not decline to permit him to do so, for the rule is that a ministry that can command the majority of the House of Commons is entitled to hold office. If this rule did not prevail there would be an end of parliamentary government and an end of ministerial responsibility. But there is not the least likelihood that in the event supposed Mr. Asquith would attempt to carry on except temporarily, and this he might have to do, for it is a maxim of the Constitution that "the King's government must go on." The alternative would be for Mr. Balfour to be called in; but it would be a very unusual thing for any one to accept the position of Prime Minister after a general election unless he had a clear majority of the House. There would be nothing irregular in his doing so, but British public men generally observe parliamentary traditions. Of course the above observations are predicated upon the supposition that the Liberals will not of themselves, or with the Labor vote, have a clear majority of the House. Oddly enough the returns up to Friday night showed that the Unionist vote and the combined Liberal and Labor vote were identical, both being 216. There were then 178 more elections to be held, of which 23 may be expected to go to the Nationalists. This would leave 155 for the Unionists, Liberals and Labor members to share between them. If the Unionists carried all the seats yet to be decided they would have 371, an ample majority, but of course this is not possible. We are unable to see how the Liberals on these figures, can expect a working majority without relying upon the Nationalists.

There is a good deal of talk at Ottawa about impending cabinet changes, although the friends of the government suggest it is talk, and nothing more.

The De Beers mines yield about half a ton of diamonds every year. They will fill a box 5 feet square and 6 feet high. Who could possibly wish to wear such common stones!

It is understood that Sir Frederick Borden is to take charge of the Naval Defence bill. Mr. Brodeur's health is improving, but his recovery is slow, and he is said to be contemplating a trip to the West Indies. Mr. Brodeur has not been a strong man for some years.

The Saturday Sunset strongly supports the proposal that the government shall assist in land clearing. It thinks that a polley of land clearing and irrigation could be easily financed and "would give this province the greatest possible impetus."

One or two contemporaries are disturbed over the possibility that the provisions as to freight rates in the Canadian Northern contract may not be up to pre-election specifications. They need have no fear; for we venture to believe that they will find everything satisfactory.

Chancellor Jones, of the University of New Brunswick, addressing the Canadian Club in St. John, said that, while he did not favor an abandonment of the study of the liberal arts, he was strongly impressed with the necessity of a system of education dealing with the practical side of life. There is no doubt as to the soundness of this view.

The boycott on meat and eggs, now in progress in the United States, is a very remarkable demonstration. The stronghold of the movement is in Ohio, and in the city of Cleveland alone, it is said that 100,000 people have pledged themselves not to eat meat for sixty days. As a consequence many butchers have gone out of business. The boycott is spreading rapidly in Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and Michigan. In Kansas city twenty-two thousand are pledging to abstain from meat. The movement has even penetrated Pennsylvania, and is making great headway in Pittsburgh, New York threatening to take it up, and an effort is about to be made to get a million women throughout the country to join in the boycott.

Weiler Bros

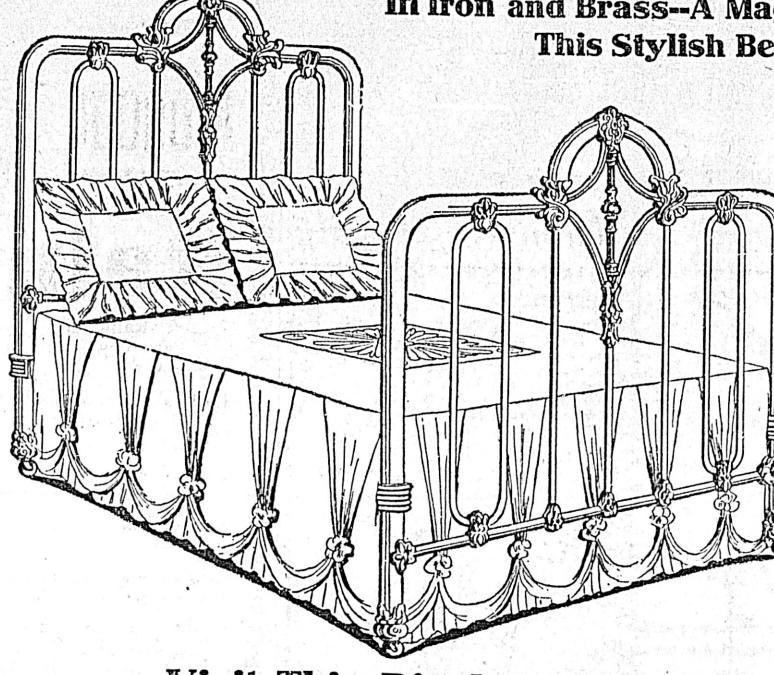
Five Floors of Home Comforts

Weiler Bros

HANDSOME BEDS

In Iron and Brass--A Magnificent Assortment. See This Stylish Bed at a Popular Price

Beautiful Designs in Brass Beds From \$30 Each

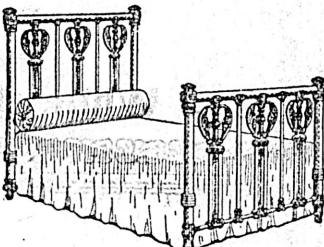


Visit This Display and View the Latest Ideas

Do you want a thoroughly good bed? One that won't become shaky and rickety, no matter how hard you may use it? One that won't break down and come apart when you move it? One that won't give you any trouble whatever? If you are looking for just such a bed, come here. Learn what we have to offer you in metal beds before you make a purchase.

We want to show you how handsomely ours are designed, how strongly constructed, and to show you the superior finish. We have beds that'll please you in design, and we'll guarantee them to give satisfaction in use. Large purchases on our part enables us to quote interesting prices. Then here you get the best choice of the newest patterns. See our special display on the fourth floor.

Stylish Iron Beds from \$4 Scores of Patterns from \$4 to \$30

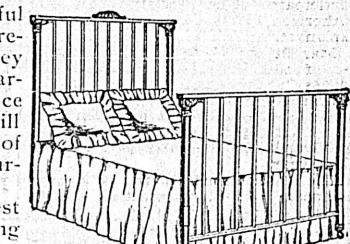


With dainty iron bed styles priced at these little prices there's no excuse for you to use an old-fashioned wooden bed or a hideous creation in metal. Discard it. Burn the wooden one—sell the old metal one for scrap. Make the bedroom an inviting room—especially when the cost is so light.

We have just received a carload of iron beds and in the lot are some of the newest and "classiest" beds ever shown in the city. We are making the prices right on these, and we invite you to come in and see the exposition of new designs on our fourth floor.

Iron Beds Priced from \$4 to \$30

Baby Can't Get Out of This Crib Cannot Crawl Out, Fall Out, Climb Out of These



These cribs of ours have many special features that make them the ideal crib for your baby. They have sliding and drop sides. When these sides are raised to full height, they are too high for baby to get over in any way. And the rods are too close together to permit baby getting wedged between them. In one of these cribs baby cannot hurt himself in any way. Absolute protection against those occasional falls and strains that cripple for life.

In Enamelled Iron and in Enamelled Iron with Brass Trimmings.

Priced from \$14.00 to \$7.50 A Handsome Brass Crib at \$45.00

Choose Your Mattress from Our Offerings

Don't make the mistake of some—that because the mattress is covered up, any old kind will do. Get a good one—a comfortable one. It'll pay you in comfort and years of service. Choose from these—the very best mattresses and the best values offered anywhere.

MATTRESSES—Full size, wool top and bottom. Priced from, each \$4.50

MATTRESSES—Cotton felt top and bottom. Full size, Priced from, each \$6.00

MATTRESSES—All wool, full size, good tick. Priced from, each \$7.00

Other sizes at proportionate prices.

MATTRESSES—Full size moss mattresses. Priced at, each \$10.00

RESTMORE MATTRESSES—An excellent felt mattress. Priced at, each \$12.00

OSTERMOOR MATTRESSES—Sole agents for this great mattress. Price \$15.00

A great line of wire Mattresses.

An Excellent Choice of Office Chairs

See the Range of Tilting Chairs

MANY office men "hold down" very dilapidated and uncomfortable chairs. Their desk may be all right, but "any old" chair seems to do. Chair is important too. An otherwise well appearing office may be marred by an unsightly chair. Then, too, your own comfort should be considered.

We show a splendid line of Tilting Office Chairs for desk use. Many designs are offered and we have them in both golden oak and Early English finished oak. The latest tilting device. Chairs well built and finely finished—and easily priced. Let us show you.

Tilting Office Chairs priced from \$7.50 to \$28

Our stock of Office Desks isn't equalled in the province. The widest variety of modern desks shown anywhere in the West. Come in and inspect at your leisure. A style and a price to suit you here.

Furnishers of Homes Hotels Clubs

Weiler's

Furnishers of Churches Schools Boats

TROPHY FOR CLASS SINGING

Local Side of World Wide Musical Movement Within the Empire

On top of the announcement of the decision of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music for local examinations in music in the British Empire to include Victoria in its embrace, with promise of an exhibition here and the offering of medals, the Victoria Musical Society, whose director, George Phillips has been made honorary local representative of the board, announced yesterday that His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Paterson has decided to offer a trophy for class singing competition in the public schools.

This trophy will be awarded annually to the school obtaining the best results in the class singing examinations conducted in Victoria by the Associated Boards examiner. Class singing, which has gained wonderfully in popularity of late, was introduced into the schools some time ago as the result of a suggestion made by the Victoria Musical Society, and it is expected that the trophy offered by the Governor will do much to further stimulate a spirit of friendly rivalry among the classes and to increase the regard for the study and practice of singing in the schools.

World Encircling

The announcement in respect of the world-encircling musical movement under the auspices of the great London schools is of striking importance and will mean much to lovers and students of music in Victoria. The scheme means that music is to play its part in the plan of Imperial federation; that reciprocity in music between the Mother Country and her daughters is the aim of those men who control the operations of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music in London.

Under the new scheme musical students throughout the Empire will be enabled to present themselves for examination in their own home cities and win the degrees and certificates offered by the institution named. These degrees and certificates are recognized wherever the English language is spoken and the honors won at the local examinations have precisely the same meaning and value as if earned in England.

In this great work the Victoria Musical Society has been invited to participate. The society has been authorized to issue the following self-explanatory circular:

Dear Sir or Madam:—The committee of the Victoria Musical Society wished to call your attention to the examinations in music of the Associated Board, which it has been definitely arranged will be held annually in Victoria, in the early part of June each year.

The Associated Board is a body composed of representatives of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music of London, England, appointed for the purpose of holding local examinations in music throughout the Empire. His Majesty The King being its patron, and His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales its president. The Board is the only examining body conducting work of this kind on an Imperial basis.

The standing in the musical world of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, and their representatives on the Associated Board is a sufficient guarantee of the objects aimed at in designing and conducting the examinations, and of the high standard required. Complete impartiality and equality of standard is attained by the employment solely of examiners sent from England, who visit every place in the Empire from which sufficient entries are received. These examiners are also similarly employed in the United Kingdom, so that uniformity in the scope and method of examination all over the world is insured, and the results obtained by candidates have precisely the same meaning and value wherever the examinations are held.

Mr. George Phillips, director of the Victoria Musical Society, has been appointed (subject to the approval of His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales) honorary local representative of the Associated Board for Victoria.

All communications and enquiries respecting examinations, etc., should be addressed to him at the Royal Navy Yard, Esquimalt, B.C.

VICTORIA MUSICAL SOCIETY.

Details of the Movement.

The "Associated Board" was established in the year 1889, in accordance with an agreement made between the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music to act as one examining body for the purpose of conducting local examinations in music. His Majesty the King, then Prince of Wales, graciously consented to be the president of the board, and the work is carried on by duly elected representatives from the governing bodies and teaching staffs of the two institutions, as follows: Sir William E. Bigge, chairman; Hon. G. W. Spencer Lyttelton, C. B., deputy chairman; Sir Alexander C. Mackenzie, Mus. Doc. St. And., Cantab., et Edin., LLD., D. C. L., principal of R. A. M.; Sir C. Hubert H. Parry, Bart., C. V. O., M.A.,

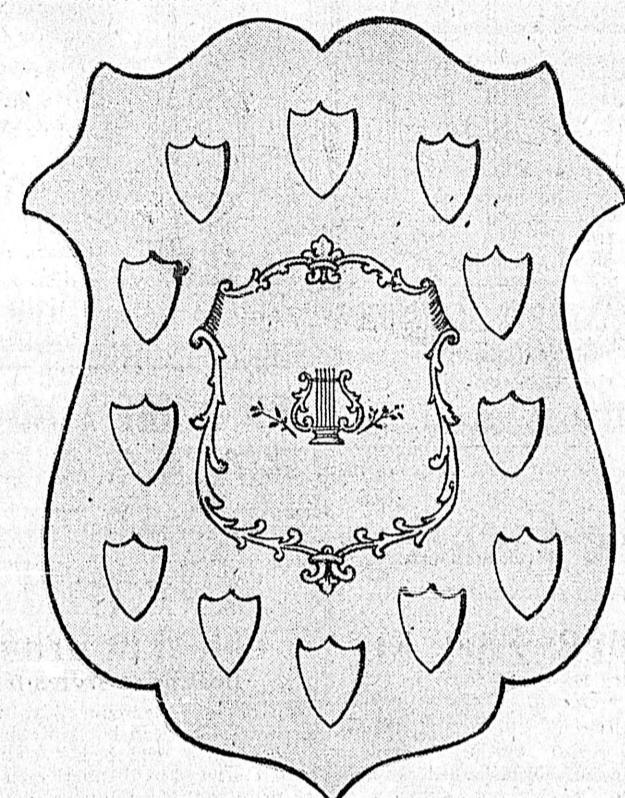
all branches of music and the study of elocution and languages.

During the eighty-six years of its existence, the work of the Academy has been, with the assistance of many eminent musicians, conducted successively by its principals, Dr. Crotch, 1823; Mr. Cipriani Potter, 1832; Mr. Charles Lucas, 1859; Sir William Sterndale Bennett, 1866; Sir George A. Macfarren, 1875; and Sir Alexander Campbell Mackenzie, 1888.

The number of students who, up to the present time, have received musical training within its walls is computed at over 9,500. The growth of the school may be estimated by the fact that whereas in the year 1823 only 20 students were admitted, the number now under training is usually 500 or more.

The Royal College of Music was founded at the instance and through the exertions of His Majesty, the King, its first president, and was incorporated by royal charter on May 23, 1883.

Lieutenant-Governor's Musical Trophy



The shield will be made of silver mounted on a large shield of similar design of dark polished oak. It is tenable for a year. The Victoria Musical Society is the custodian of the Trophy and bears the cost of the annual inscription.

Mus. Doc., Cantab., Oxon., et Dubl., D. C. L. director of R. C. M.; Oscar Beringer, Esq.; Eaton, Duling, Esq.; Mus. Doc., Cantab., Ernest Matthews, Esq.; Professor Sir Walter Parratt, M. V. O., Mus. Doc., Oxon.; Cavallere Alberto Rindge; Charles Rube, Esq.; Professor Sir Charles V. Stanford, D. C. L., LLD., M. A., Mus. Doc., Cantab., et Oxon.; Franklin Taylor, Esq.; Hans Wessely Esq.

The Royal Academy of Music was founded in the year 1822 through the patriotic exertions of John Fane (Lord Burghersh), eleventh Earl of Westmorland, and was opened to the public on March 24th, 1823, under the direct patronage of His Majesty King George IV. One of the first official acts of this monarch was the signing, on June 23rd, 1830, only three days before his death, of the charter granted the school. His successor, King William IV, and her late Majesty Queen Victoria, were also patrons of the academy.

The objects of the Academy, as set forth in its charter, are "to promote the cultivation of the sciences, music, and to afford facilities for attaining perfection in it by associating with general instruction all persons desirous of acquiring a knowledge thereof."

The curriculum includes tuition in

The objects of the College are, in the words of the charter:

"First, the advancement of the Art of Music by means of a central working and examining body charged with the duty of providing musical instruction of the highest class, and of rewarding with academic degrees and certificates of proficiency and otherwise, persons, whether educated or not at the college, who on examination may prove themselves worthy of such distinctions and evidences of attachment.

"Secondly, the promotion and super-

vision of such musical instruction in schools and elsewhere as may be thought most conducive to the cultivation and dissemination of the art of music in the United Kingdom.

"Lastly, generally the encour-

agement and promotion of the cultivation of music as an art throughout our Dominions."

The instruction thus given in all the branches of music is conducted under the superintendence of the Director and board of professors.

The first director was the late Sir George Grove, who, upon his retirement in 1894, was succeeded by Sir C. Hubert Parry.

In the year 1889 the Royal Academy

of Music, which had for some time

successfully conducted local exami-

nations throughout the United King-

dom, suggested to the Royal College

of Music that it would be to the ad-

vantage of musical education that the

two chartered institutions—the only

schools of music in Great Britain re-

sponsible to the nation for the char-

acter of their education and examin-

ing work—should combine their forces

for the establishment of local exami-

nations on a quasi-university basis.

The negotiations which followed re-

sulted in the formation of the Asso-

ciated Board of the Royal Academy of

Music and the Royal College of Music,

with His Majesty the King (then

Prince of Wales) as its president, and

the late Lord Charles Bruce as its

first chairman.

The examinations of the associated

board are as follows:—

1st. School examinations—(a) for

individual certificates (to which stu-

dents receiving private tuition are also

admitted) in four divisions, viz.: pri-

mary, elementary, lower and higher.

(b) A general school examination for

a collective report on the teaching

generally. (c) A class singing exami-

nation.

2nd. Local centre examinations—

Intermediate (formerly junior) and

advanced (formerly senior) grades, for

individual certificates.

3rd. Examinations for the licen-

tateship of the associated board, held

in Australasia, Canada, Jamaica, Gi-

braltar, Malta, Ceylon, etc. (a) For

teachers; (b) for solo performers of

concert standard.

These various examinations are of

graduated difficulty providing a com-

plete series of tests ranging from the

primary division of the school exami-

nations up to the licentiate examinations,

and suited to candidates of all de-

grees of proficiency.

The standard of examination, and

the pieces and studies, technical ex-

ercises, etc., required of candidates

are the same wherever the examina-

tions are held.

The subjects of examination, and

the regulations and particulars with

regard to the licentiate, local centre,

and school examinations, are set forth

in the following.

Examinations, 1910

The attention of teachers and can-

didates is drawn to the following

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FOR SALE

Two choice lots on Linden Avenue, just off Richardson St. Each, only - - \$1550

BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD

Cor. Broad and View Sts., Victoria, B. C.

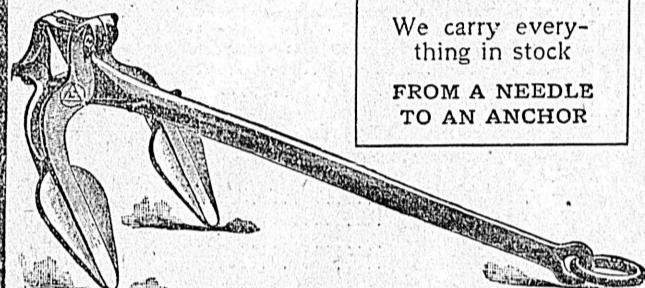
Ladies' Silk Nightgowns

A very dainty garment and always appreciated by the lady of taste. In cream, white, pink and blue.

Our prices are the lowest

ORIENTAL IMPORTING COMPANY
510 Cormorant St. Opp. E. & N. Depot

Shipchandlery



We carry everything in stock
FROM A NEEDLE TO AN ANCHOR

We aim at best goods at lowest prices
LOGGERS' TOOLS A SPECIALTY

E. B. MARVIN & CO.
1206 Wharf Street Victoria, B. C.

EVERYBODY

Who Eats Bread

Should avoid danger of impurities in delivery from the oven to the home. Insist on your baker wrapping his bread in

Eddy's Bread Wrappers

We are the original manufacturers of Bread Wrappers now used by leading Bakers of Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, and other cities.

The E. B. EDDY Co., Ltd.
Hull, Canada

The Dominion Bank

Paid Up Capital \$ 4,000,000
Reserves 5,400,000
Deposits by Public 44,000,000
Total Assets 59,000,000

Victoria B. C. Branch C. E. THOMAS, Manager
Temporary Premises, Cor. Fort and Broad Sts.

THE BANK OF VANCOUVER

The Directors of the Bank of Vancouver would thank the good citizens of British Columbia for cuts, photos, or engravings depicting scenes illustrating the natural resources, industries and commercial life of this Province, for the purpose of selecting the best class and variety obtainable for engraving on the various denominations of the bills of the Bank. An immediate response will be greatly appreciated.

A. L. DEWAR,
Secretary, Bank of Vancouver,
Vancouver, B.C.

For Skirts, Blouses, and Hosiery, the Beehive, Douglas street. They certainly have a very fine selection of the very best English makes, imported direct from the English factories. They wear well and give every satisfaction.

Heating Stoves, fancy or plain, at Clarke & Pearson's, 1313 Wharf street. Get one and make the house warm and cosy for Xmas.

GARDNER REALTY COMPANY

NEWS OF THE CITY

Ladies Auxiliary of Y.M.C.A. to Meet
The ladies auxiliary of the local Y.M.C.A. will hold a special meeting at 3 tomorrow afternoon. Members are urgently requested to be present.

Arion Club to Rehearse
The usual rehearsal of the Arion Club will take place tomorrow evening and all members of the club are earnestly requested to be there as several new pieces are to be introduced.

Enjoyable Dance.
The Companions of the Forest held an enjoyable dance on Thursday evening in Foresters' Hall, Broad street, when a large number of members and friends were present. After the dance refreshments were served. Dresser's orchestra supplied the dance music.

Ladies of the Maccabees
The regular review of Queen Alexandra Hive, No. 11, L. O. O. T. M., will be held at K. of P. hall tomorrow at 7:30 p. m. sharp. After the regular business the officers of Baxter and Queen Alexandra Hives will be installed by Provincial Commander Kemp.

Small Damage Done.
A blaze occasioned by a cigar butt thrown into a waste paper basket in the office of S. McClure, architect, Five Sisters' block, gave the fire brigade a run yesterday afternoon shortly before five o'clock. Smoke issuing from the Government street windows of the office gave the first intimation of the blaze, and a passer-by sent in the alarm. Damage to the amount of about \$15 was done, mostly by reason of the necessity of chopping up the floor to get at the fire, which had worked through the floor.

About Time.
Passers by on Douglas street, in the neighborhood of the city hall were treated to a decided surprise yesterday afternoon, and it was only after prolonged rubbing of eyes and pinching themselves that the pedestrians realized that a miniature revolution had been worked in civic circles. The caretaker of the civic palace was actually hard at work washing the windows, an operation which has not been conducted for many a long day. In consequence the appearance of the city hall has visibly improved.

The Labors of Leonard
Leonard Frank, the well-known outdoor photographer, of Alberni, is in Victoria at present and is trying hard to have the next meeting of the Vancouver Island Development League held in his city next May or June. Mr. Frank would have the members motor to Alberni from this city over the old stage road and return by boat. Speaking of his work Mr. Frank said that he has in preparation a book of views of the Alberni district and the west coast that will form the best group of views ever published in this field. The book will contain from fifty to sixty views.

Want More Pay.
When the city council comes to compile the fire department estimates for the year, it will probably be called upon to consider the question of an increase in pay for the firemen. At present the members of the brigade, other than those who have some special knowledge, are paid \$55 per month to commence with, an amount which, independent of the members claim is wholly inadequate. In view of the impossibility of getting out of the pay scale, the ordinary city laborer, with pitch and shovel, received his \$2.25 per day, or more than the majority of the members of the brigade receive, though the latter have to take risks which other civic employees are not called upon to undergo.

Installation of Officers.
The installation of the officers of Dominion Lodge No. 4, L. O. O. F. took place on Thursday evening. D. G. M. D. S. Mount, assisted by the Grand Lodge staff, installed the following for the ensuing term: H. G. Julius Alstrand; V. G. R. Gunnison; secretary, Thos. Bamford; treasurer, P. A. Baldwin; war, William Denholm; con., W. Reid; L. G. A. W. Bayliss; O. G. W. H. Huxtable; R. S. N. G. Jas. Bell; L. S. N. G. G. McGaillard; R. S. V. G. R. A. Leahy; L. S. V. G. F. B. Shaver; R. S. S. R. Soule; L. S. S. H. Harris; chap., Rev. E. G. Miller; organist, F. Dresser. After the installation the members adjourned to the library, where a supper had been provided by the refreshment committee, which was much enjoyed by all present.

Action Falls to the Ground
It will be remembered that sometime ago a good deal of notoriety was given to the fact that an action of a very unusual kind had been brought against one of the judges of the Supreme Court of this Province, namely, the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin, now one of the judges of the Court of Appeal. It was begun by Charles B. Bratton through his solicitor, Mr. J. A. Alkanan, on the ground that the learned judge had wrongfully refused to hear an application by Mr. Aikman for a writ of habeas corpus. The action was defended by Messrs. McPhillips and Davie, who filed a statement of defence on behalf of Mr. Justice Martin, and it has recently terminated in favor of the learned judge, the plaintiff having finally abandoned the suit by serving a formal notice of discontinuance of the proceedings, the plaintiff, Charles B. Bratton being compelled to pay the costs.

Missionary Society of the Canadian Church

The collections in all the Anglican churches in Canada will be devoted today to the funds of the M. S. C. C. The sum of \$2,000 has been appropriated to this Diocese out of the \$150,000 asked from the whole church for this year. Last year \$1,550 was asked and collected in the following manner: Christ Church Cathedral, \$52,75; St. John's, \$8,650; St. Barnabas', \$100; St. Saviour's, \$126,30; St. Mark's, \$31,55; St. Paul's, Esquimalt, \$13,50; Cedar Hill Lake and Colquitt, \$13,50; North and South Saanich, \$29,65; Metchosin, \$23,10; Cowichan, \$42; Duncan and Somesos, \$10,85; Nanaimo, \$11,25; Wellington, Northfield and French Creek, \$18,80; Cedar District, Nanaimo, \$16,40; Comox, \$25; Cumberland, \$22,90; Alberni, \$30,65; Salt Spring Island, \$70,15; Chemainus and Westholme, \$21,30; Alert Bay, \$6,935; Ladysmith, \$45; Mayne Island, \$15; Oak Bay Sunday School \$15; St. James', \$56,15.

January Whitewear Sale—Nightgowns, Underskirts and Dressing Sacs in embroidery and lace trimmed styles. Special price 85c. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates St.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., January 22, 1910:

SYNOPSIS.

The barometer remains low over the province and unsettled mild weather is general with fresh to strong southerly winds along the coast. Fair, mild weather also extends across the Dominion to Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	42	49
Vancouver	43	55
New Westminster	44	46
Kamloops	30	40
Enderby	24	28
Atlin	2	28
Dawson, Y. T.	34 below 30 b.	
Calgary, Alta.	32	40
Winnipeg, Man.	14	24
Portland, Ore.	42	52
San Francisco, Cal.	48	56

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Winds mostly easterly and southerly, unsettled and mild with occasional rains.

Lower Mainland: Winds mostly easterly and southerly, unsettled and mild with rain.

SATURDAY.

Highest	49
Lowest	42
Mean	45
Rain .50 inch.	

VISITING OFFICIALS.

Salvationist Officers to Speak in City This Week

The first of the four days special meetings were held by the Salvation Army to welcome Lieut.-Col. Howell and Major Findlay at the Broad St. Citadel last night at eight o'clock. Col. Howell is so popular and well known in Victoria that it is only necessary to announce his visit. He has filled appointments in different branches of Army work all over Canada, but for several years has been head of the Immigration Department for which he is particularly fitted. Major Findlay is private secretary to Commissioner Coombs, having only recently arrived from the Old Country to take this position. These officers will conduct the meetings all day today. The night meeting will be held in the Grand Theatre. Tomorrow night Commissioner Coombs will arrive in the city and conduct a meeting in the Broad Street Citadel for "Soldiers and Ex-Soldiers." Tickets for this gathering can be obtained from any Salvationist on application or at the door at the close of any of the meetings. Commissioner Coombs will lecture in St. Andrews church on Tuesday night on "Canada in the Making" with Premier McBride as chairman. Colonel and Mrs. Mapp, Lieut.-Colonel Howell, Major Findlay and Mrs. Morris and other officers will be present, while several of Victoria's leading men will be on the platform. The subject is one that will interest everyone who has made Canada their home and handled in the Commissioner's pleasing style will be appreciated and enjoyed by all who have the privilege of attending.

ISLAND INVESTMENT COMPANY FLOURISHES

Balance Sheet After Eight Months Shows Substantial Net Profit

Evidences of the flourishing condition in which the Island Investment Company finds itself after eight months' business were forthcoming at the annual meeting held a couple of days ago at the bank of Montreal engineers. The balance sheet of the company shows that the assets exceed the liabilities by \$80,000. The figure at which the assets stand is \$185,261.54.

Since the inception of the company the net profits have been \$37,869.45. The organization, of which D. C. Reid is the president, is continually widening the scope of its activity, and recently opened an office in Vancouver. Its objects, which are manifold, may be summarised by its desire to advance the interests in enterprises on Vancouver Island.

The same board of directors has been unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year. On Thursday night D. C. Reid, the president, gave a banquet at the Empress hotel, the occasion being one for an exchange of felicitations among the directors of the company.

LOVED LITTLE

NOR FOR LONG

Sooke Gentlemen in Police Court—The Boy, the Canoe and the Decoys

Edward Cutler of Sooke, and Aaron Gent, of the same locality, are not over-fond of one another, judging from the charge Gent laid in the police court yesterday morning. But little evidence was taken as the case was adjourned until tomorrow morning to allow Cutler to obtain legal advice, but from what was given out it appears that there were some impolite words between the pair. In fact, Aaron declares that Edward was so very ungentlemanly as to threaten to blow out his Aaron's brains. Having no desire to experience such a consummation, Aaron appealed to the provincial police and at his instance Edward was pinched. Edward pleaded not guilty yesterday and asked for a chance to consult a lawyer as Perry Mills, K.C., was prosecuting. The court consented and the case was adjourned until 11:30 tomorrow morning.

One small boy who didn't look big enough to steal, was charged with swiping a canoe from Jimmy Peters, of the Indian Reserve. Not only did the lad take the canoe, according to Jimmy, but he made away with twenty decoy ducks, which ducks James depended upon to bag him several ducks which were not decoy ducks. The removal of his canoe annoyed Jimmy very exceedingly and he desired revenge on the small boy. James valued his property at all of \$65. However, the court decided that as the prisoner was "but just above the juvenile limit" the case could stand over until tomorrow and meantime the lad's parents would be notified.

Two just two, doleful, dreary, doltish, drowsy drunks paid their fines and walked with woe-worn weariness away.

OBITUARY NOTICES

Hooper

Mr. Thomas Hooper, of this city, has been called east, to Emerson, Manitoba, on account of the death of his mother, Mrs. John Hooper, who died January 22, at 10 a. m., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. S. Bell. Mr. Hooper will return to Victoria, Saturday, January 23.

HOOPER

Hooper

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An Interesting Window

We have dressed our East Window with Corsets, Underwear, Aprons, Bags, Motor Scarves, Fascinators, Wool Shawls, Childrens Sweaters, Wool Hoods and many other lines, and offer you your choice at—

45c Each

G. A. Richardson & Co.
VICTORIA HOUSE,
636 Yates St.

THE "UNDERWOOD" TYPEWRITER

See it with the others. Before buying a poor imitation investigate the "Underwood." You will save money by so doing.

BAXTER & JOHNSON

809 Government. Phone 730

150 "Underwoods" in use here.

Telephone 1737

Telephone 1737

The Exchange

Furniture and Book Store is at

718 Fort St.

Where we shall be happy to meet old and new friends during 1910

JOHN T. DEAVILLE, Prop.

The Bon Ton

MRS. J. E. ELLIOT

760 Yates St., next door to Carnegie Library, owing to increase of business, will remove to the Garesche block in February. Great Removal Sale Now On. Phone R-1621.

No Complaints

We have no dissatisfied patrons. On the other hand, scarcely a day passes that we do not receive either a personal call or telephone message from a patron in appreciation of our methods and work.

We have a modern optical plant second to none on the Pacific Coast. We grind our own lenses. Come in and see, on the premises, the finest lens grinding plant ever brought into British Columbia. Expert Eye Examination. Consultation free.

J. H. LePAGE

Optometrist and Optician.
124

Some of the Brands We Can Well Recommend

G. H. MUMM'S CHAMPAGNES: "Selected Brut" and "Extra Dry" in quarts, pints and splits.

COSART, GORDON & CO.'S very pale, rich Madeira.

ROYAL CROWN PORT, very choice.

WHITE ROCK, purest and best Mineral Water, in quarts, pints and splits.

KING WILLIAM 4th, V.O.P., SCOTCH.

WHITE HORSE SCOTCH.

BULLOCH, LADE & CO.'S Gold Label Scotch.

WHYTE & MACKAY'S Special Whisky.

BLACK AND WHITE.

CANADIAN CLUB.

SEAGRAM'S No. 83.

GOODERHAM & WORT'S Special.

GORDON'S House of Lords.

'PHONE 1974. TEST OUR PROMPT DELIVERY

Capital City Wine Store

Tel. 1974 1327 Douglas St.

Corner Johnson



Emery
Wheels
Silver
Solder

Hand Saws Cross Cut Saws
Falling Saws Circular Saws

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.

544-546 Yates St., Victoria, B.C., Agents. Phone 59.

P.O. BOX 363

LEMON GONNASSON & CO.

DOORS, SASH AND WOOD FINISH OF EVERY VARIETY

Rough and dressed lumber, lath and shingles; also a large stock of Australian mahogany and Eastern birch flooring.

THE CAPITAL PLANING MILLS

Corner Government and Orchard Streets

PHONE 77

JAMES BAY

Three Choice Lots with-
in 100 yards of Beacon
Hill car. Price—

\$1250
Each

MOTOR APPARATUS

Fire Chief Will be Whirled to Fires
in Up-to-date Style.

The first piece of motor fire apparatus to be installed in the local department will soon be ordered by the city, when tenders will be called for a motor chemical. Some time ago the proposition of furnishing Chief Davis with an automobile in which he could make quick response to alarms was mooted, and now it has been practically decided to supply the article. Instead, however, of a mere automobile, the usefulness of which would be limited to getting the chief to a fire in the quickest possible time, the new apparatus will also be a chemical engine of a capacity of about fifty gallons. With this the chief, besides getting to a fire quickly, will be able to fight a blaze in its incipient stages long before the arrival of the apparatus at the scene of the trouble. The present driver of the chief's buggy is also an experienced motor driver, and no additional men will have to be engaged should the motor apparatus be purchased. The cost of a machine such as it is contemplated to purchase is about \$2,000. Especially in the case of fires on the outskirts of the city would the new apparatus be valuable.

TROPHY FOR CLASS SINGING

(Continued from Page 5.)

Prizes

The following exhibition and medals are offered by the associated board:

One exhibition, entitling the holder to free musical tuition at the Royal Academy of Music, London, for not less than two years, will be offered in Canada in 1910. It will be awarded on the recommendation of the examiner to the candidate showing the exceptional musical promise.

A gold medal will be given to the candidate who obtains the highest honors marks in each grade in the local centre examinations, and a silver medal to the next honors candidate in each grade, provided that such honors candidates obtain at least 135 marks. No candidate can take more than one gold or silver medal in the same grade and subject.

The committee of the Victoria Musical Society will also give complimentary tickets for its series of concerts to the candidate who obtains the highest honors marks in each grade in the Victoria examinations.

Lorne Takes Tow.

The tug Lorne towed the French bark Marche de Noailles to sea from Tacoma yesterday.

Cargo of Japanese Coal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The full cargo of Japanese coal received here in many months arrived at this port today and it is expected that following shiploads will relieve the coal shortage now prevailing in this city.

NEWS OF THE CITY

St. Andrew's Society

The St. Andrew's society will hold their regular meeting tomorrow evening at 8 p.m. in the Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street.

Collum Ruat

By a slip in reporting, the notice of question appearing in the Parliamentary order paper re New Westminster bridge tolls, was yesterday credited to the member for Alberni, instead of the member for Esquimalt. Let Justice be done although the heavens fall!

Lutheran Church

After the evening service of Grace Lutheran church at the K. of P. hall, there will be a short Congregational meeting to consider further plans in securing a church home. The committee on building will make a report and a general discussion of the undertaking will be called for.

Meets Minister

An interview was had with the Minister of Public Works yesterday by the North Yale delegation which came to the city some days ago requesting important road works. Their representations will receive due consideration by the Minister in the arrangement in the estimates for road appropriations for the district in question.

Longshoremen's Union

The annual smoker of the Longshoremen's union was held in A. O. U. W. hall last evening and was in every way a complete success. The hall was crowded and the programme and refreshments provided were all that could be asked. The programme consisted of songs, dances, speeches, etc., every number being greeted with prolonged applause.

Burns' Anniversary

The Daughters of Scotland have all their arrangements made for celebrating Burns' anniversary. They will hold a ball in the Broad street hall on Tuesday evening, commencing at 8:30 p.m. They have also secured the services of Miss Murray, the Highland Dancer, and Mrs. Butler and Mr. James Taylor, the celebrated Scottish singers. A Scottish supper will be served at midnight and a programme of twenty-two dances will be rendered during the evening. The St. Andrew's Pipe Band will parade through the principal streets.

Government May Assist

An influential delegation from Cranbrook interviewed Hon. Dr. Young, Provincial Minister of Education, yesterday, soliciting Government aid in the payment for Cranbrook's handsome new school. The edifice is regarded as one of the finest in the province—two-story, of steel and concrete, with steam heat, electric light and call bells, telephones, and extra-modern fire escapes.

New B. C. Post Offices

On the first of the present year, 57 new post offices were established in Canada. Those in this province are: Arrose, in the Kootenay district; J. J. Flaming, postmaster, Chinook Cove, in Yale-Cariboo district; W. Wallace Elder, postmaster; Gitwangak, in Comox-Atlin district; Rev. E. A. Price, postmaster; Lennandale, in Yale-Cariboo district; A. D. McLennan, postmaster; Mount Ogle, Yale-Cariboo district; T. Latremouille, postmaster. The name of the Blackfoot Hills post office in the Victoria district has been changed to Blackfoot. In the new Westminster district the post offices at Bon Accord, Majuba Hill and Vedder River were closed and also Little Fort, in the Yale-Cariboo district.

CRUSADE CONTINUES

Gale and Collisson Commence Second Week of Services

The first week of the Gale-Collisson campaign concluded on Friday evening with a crowded audience in the First Presbyterian church. The attendance has increased night after night. This has also been the characteristic feature of the afternoon meetings.

The scene of the crusade moves to the Metropolitan church today, opening with a fellowship service at ten o'clock. Evangelist Gale will preach at the eleven o'clock service.

At three o'clock the two Sunday schools—First Presbyterian and Metropolitan Methodist—will meet in the Auditorium of the Metropolitan for a young people's service to be conducted by the evangelists. Parents, guardians and teachers are also invited.

At four o'clock a men's mass meeting will be held in the Grand Theatre, when Mr. Gale will give a confidential talk to men only. Boys under fourteen will not be admitted. As Mr. Gale has for years been a Y.M.C.A. secretary, he understands this class of work thoroughly.

At ten minutes past seven in the evening Mr. Collisson will have a gospel song service. The doors will be open at 6:45, when Mr. Parsons, the organist, will give several selections on the organ whilst the congregation is gathered.

At 7:30 sharp the Evangelists will commence the evening service. Alexander's hymns will be used.

On Monday a Business Men's Lunch will be given in the Y.M.C.A. auditorium at 12:15 p.m., to give the business men an opportunity of meeting the evangelists and Mr. Gale will give a brief address and Mr. Collisson will sing.

During the week meetings will be held at the Metropolitan church in the afternoon at 3 and in the evening at 7:45.

A Million for a New Stomach

It is said that Mr. Rockefeller, one of the world's richest men, offered one million dollars to any physician who would make his stomach strong enough to digest an ordinary meal. With all his wealth, this multimillionaire is compelled to live on milk and crackers.

What a warning this is to men and women who are beginning to realize that "they have a stomach"!

Slight attacks of indigestion soon develop into acute attacks. The weakened stomach quickly becomes weaker under the continued strain of digesting unsuitable food. Chronic Dyspepsia makes a strict diet imperative, and life miserable.

Yet how unnecessary all this suffering is! "Fruit-a-tives"—that splendid stomach tonic—will give what millionaires cannot buy, a clean, sweet, healthy stomach which will be capable of digesting any reasonable meal.

"Fruit-a-tives," made from concentrated and intensified fruit juice, acts directly on the stomach, increases the flow of the digestive juices and corrects the faults of digestion.

"Fruit-a-tives" or "Fruit Liver Tablets" is not only a positive and speedy cure for all these troubles. It also acts as a general tonic, building up and strengthening the entire system. Frequently those, who have been cured of Stomach and Bowel Troubles, write to the Company, stating that they are enjoying better health than ever before.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all druggists and dealers at 50c, a box, 6 for \$2.50, or triflow box, 25c—or may be obtained from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

IF THEY TALK, MUST NOT PLAY

Instancing the Martial Censorship Exercised by High School Faculty

When the students of the high school lined up yesterday against the Esquimalt soccer team at Beacon Hill park, one member of the regular team was absent. The goalkeeper had been forbidden to play by the faculty and thereby hangs a tale.

For sometime past there has been considerable dissatisfaction amongst the faculty at certain items, presumably innocuous, appearing in the press, gleaned by reporters from the students of the school. Several days ago at a special meeting of the captains of the various teams, the flat went forth that until the identity of the individuals who gave out the news was learned, all sport must cease. Accordingly, the regular harrier club runs on Friday afternoon were omitted and the rugby team which is slated to meet the Vancouver high and the New Westminster college teams has not seen a practice for several weeks.

Wise in their degree and perhaps remembering the incident of King Canute, the faculty permitted the game yesterday, a "league" affair, but one member, presumably one suspected of the nefarious conduct under the ban, was disciplined.

The action of the faculty has been the occasion of comment amongst the students who are familiar with the history of the trouble.

TOURNEY REFEREE NOT YET SELECTED

Capt. C. Phillips Wolley Won't Act and Other Authorities Will Be Approached

Just who will referee the Empress Athletic Club boxing bouts on February third has not been definitely announced, but secretary Lucas has been busy corresponding with several authorities in the art of fistcuffs. Clive Phillips-Wolley, the well-known boxing enthusiast who has acted in that capacity on many occasions was expected to referee, but word was received from him writing from his home at Corfield, that he had given up judging in British Columbia boxing competitions. Now Lucas is dithering with other referees and he hopes to get one by the end of the present week.

Parry Queenan, the Seattle official who acted as referee for the last J. B. A. bout may be asked to act, while J. T. Hewitt, the Vancouver mitts artist authority is also being considered.

At any rate the Empress Club are determined that the referee will be a man who knows his business and if one cannot be had in the city, then an outsider will be brought in, so that all the boxers will get a square deal.

Amateur Methods.

The bouts will be judged as are all amateur boxing under the sanction of the B.C.A.A.U., namely that two judges be appointed. One will sit on either side of the ring. At the end of three rounds they will write on a piece of paper whom they think has won and hand the slips to the referee. If they both agree then the decision is awarded accordingly. If they disagree then the referee orders an extra round. If at the end of the extra round the judges still disagree, then the referee must give his decision.

The plans for the new structure call for a pilot building with a width of 128 feet and a length from the outer harbor line to Railroad avenue of over 1,000 feet, paralleling the Colman dock. It will be two stories in height, with offices on both north and south

HIGH SCHOOL ADD ANOTHER VICTORY

Students Now on Even Footing With North Ward in Junior Soccer League

Playing a splendid game with two substitutes placed in the game, owing to absence of regulars, the students of the Victoria High school yesterday afternoon outclassed the Esquimalt eleven in a junior city league soccer match which resulted in a score of 6-2 in favor of the Yates street soccerites.

While the Esquimalt eleven had a strong contingent of players to meet, they took the licking with due respect, while it was plainly noticed that their forward line-up was weak and it practically lost the game for them.

With the close of the first half, the scholars had three goals to their credit, while the naval yard chaps were still to the nil. Campbell put the initial goal over, soon followed by a rush of the High School forwards which resulted in another score by Wosley. The third goal was scored by Toughy.

It was in the opening of the second half that the Esquimalt kickers secured the ball, and got busy, making two goals shortly after the whistle. Following this effort of the laddies from the navy yard, the tables turned, and they were kept on the defense to be never again given an opportunity to make a try. In this period three times the ball bounded through the fixed Esquimalt goal posts and the game closed; although had the shooting of the collegers been a little more accurate it cannot be doubted that several more points would have come their way.

This game placed the High School on an even standing with the North Warders, while the Naval Yard eleven still have to be satisfied with the dark position.

High School Goal. Esquimalt.

J. Coivin 1 Daivey
Toughy 2 Gander
Market 1 Full Backs.
E. Day 1 G. Sedger
Wescott 1 Half Backs.
McKeon 1 R. Stewart
Clay 1 C. Stock
Sivetz 1 F. Simpson
Woolsey 1 T. Bailey
Williscroft (centre) 1 Macauley
Campbell 1 Slavin
Mesher 1 J. Stewart

TOURNEY REFEREE NOT YET SELECTED

Capt. C. Phillips Wolley Won't Act and Other Authorities Will Be Approached

All the boxers who are going to take part in the boxing carnival are now getting into the pink of condition and they will all be ready for the gong one week from Thursday.



Make Carving Easy

CARBORUNDUM KNIFE SHARPENERS will keep the Carver sharp. Each 50c and 25c

CARBORUNDUM STONES, sharpen anything from a razor to an axe. Each \$1.50 to 15c

Drake Hardware Co. 608 Yates St. Cor. Government

Government Control

Of Freight Rates is a good thing and will benefit the Wholesalers and Shippers generally. BUT! Government control of Food Combines will be a lasting benefit TO THE PEOPLE.

COPAS & YOUNG

The Anti Combine Grocers

IT IS HERE

That the "Royal" Electric Vibrator
Is Sold.

A Vibrator is a necessity, and there should be one in every home.

The Hinton Electric Co., Limited

Government Street

Victoria, B. C.

THE MARKET THAT SERVES YOU BEST

A Few Suggestions in Our Line

SUGAR CURED HAMS, 8 to 12 lb. weight	20¢
SUGAR CURED BACON	25¢
PICNIC HAMS	17¢
CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGE	15¢
HOME RENDERED LARD, in 10 lb. pails	\$1.85
HOME RENDERED LARD, in 5 lb. pails	95¢
HOME RENDERED LARD, in 3 lb. pails	60¢
BACON BACKS	20¢
DRY SALT PORK	18¢
SMOKED PIG JOWLS	15¢
HOME MADE HEAD CHEESE	12 1-2¢

Our fresh meat line is very complete. Let us have your next order.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city.

Douglas Market

TEL. NO. 1701. 1423 DOUGLAS STREET.

THE MARKET THAT SERVES YOU BEST

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

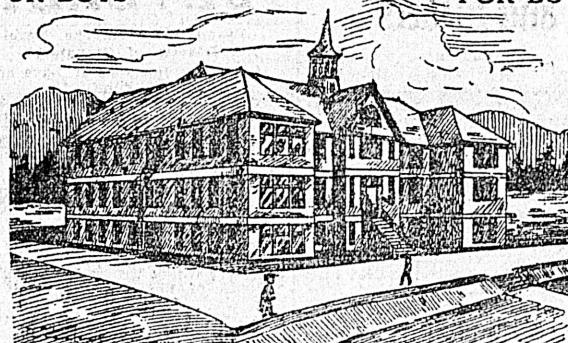
(MAPLE LEAF LABEL)
Its richness and exquisite
flavor give an added delicious-
ness to homemade "sweets"
and dainties. Be sure you
get COWAN'S — the cocoa
with the Maple Leaf Label.
THE COWAN CO. LIMITED,
TORONTO. 133



University School

VICTORIA, B. C.

FOR BOYS



Next Term Begins January 11th

in Spacious New Brick Building.

Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields

Accommodation for 120 Boarders.

Chemical Laboratory: Organized Cadet Corps: Musketry Instruction: Football and Cricket: Gymnasium and Indoor Rifle Range.

RECENT SUCCESSES AT MCGILL AND R.M.C.

WARDEN:

Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A. (Cambridge).

PRINCIPALS:

R. V. Harvey, M.A. (Camb.), J. C. Barnacle, Esq. (Lon. Univ.), assisted by a resident staff of University Men.

Prospectus Apply The Bursar.

Collegiate School

The Laurels, 1249 Rockland Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

Staff of Three Resident Masters

Excellent accommodation for Boarders. Property of five acres. Spacious School-buildings. Gymnasium.

Organized Cadet Corps

Terms Inclusive

Easter Term Commences Monday, January 10th, at 9 a. m.

APPLY J. F. MEREDITH

St. George's School for Girls

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

115 Rockland Avenue.

Easter term opens Tuesday, January 10th, 1910. Principal: Mrs. Suttle.

(At home Friday.)

JAMES BAY ACADEMY

A Private High School.

Science Matriculation a specialty.

Day and Evening classes. Recent

successes at Matriculation.

Phone 2041 166 Medina St.

In Woman's Realm

Here and There

Two days ago a little fellow who fell into one of the ponds in the Spring Ridge sandpits was rescued by one of his companions. The water, it was reported, went over his head, and had he been alone, he would have been drowned. On Friday afternoon the boys on their way to school at noon were amusing themselves by floating about on rafts. In this case, beyond getting their feet wet, no great harm was done. A number of the children were within call. But it might easily happen that a venturesome little fellow during the afternoon, when there are few or no passers-by, would fall into the water and be drowned. The ponds, besides being deep enough to drown a little child, are so dirty as to make an involuntary bath dangerous to the health of older boys. It should be the business of someone to prevent the children playing in the sandpits in rainy weather.

It is very pleasant to learn that the show of spring flowers is to be held again this year and that the management has been given earlier this year the kindness to place the palm room at the disposal of those who have the enterprise in hand. Nowhere else in Canada could such a treat be afforded the people of any city. The announcement has been given earlier this year and it is hoped that all lovers of flowers will assist, either as contributors or as spectators to make the show a great success. The assistance and co-operation of the teachers of all the schools are asked, as special prizes will be given to the children. From the first snowdrop to the last of the hyacinths, the spring flowers are a delight to the children and the ease with which many of them can be cultivated makes them specially suitable for their corner of the garden.

No less lovely are the wild flowers that are to be found in the woods and fields in the neighborhood of the city. The most beautiful collections of these were last year sent in by the school children. The love of flowers is one of the finest of pleasures, and those who strive to foster it among the children are their true friends. For the delight in the beauties of garden and field is one that grows stronger with the years and some of the largest and finest exhibits last year were cultivated by ladies and gentlemen who have learned from an experience of many years how to produce the choicest blooms. We may confidently expect that this year's daffodil show will be a great pleasure to people of every age and of all sorts and conditions.

It is very satisfactory to know that it has been decided by the directors of the Jubilee Hospital to make provision for patients in an advanced stage of tuberculosis. No city, however healthy, can afford to be without a building in which such cases can be safely and skillfully treated. It is to be hoped that the new ward will be opened as soon as possible. No one knows how soon it may be needed.

The argument that where women have votes the experiment has proved successful, is not one to which Lord Cromer attaches much weight. He says that in the United States there is little disposition to follow the example of the four states in which woman suffrage prevails. In the colonies of New Zealand and Australia there have been no important social questions to determine and no imperial problems to solve. Like a great many men, this opponent of votes for women will not admit that men have not legislation had the interests of women.

Lord Cromer has had a long and wide experience in government and his opinions cannot be lightly treated.

His words will have weight with many of his countrywomen. Coming to them at this time they will help them to realize what a very grave matter the government of a country really is and how much need there is that those in whose hands it is placed should be wise, unselfish and patriotic.

Lord Cromer's letter will help to

make both men and women realize

that those who elect the rulers of any

country undertake a weighty responsi-

bility, he will have done the Empire a great service.

In the meantime the experiment is being tried in Norway under the most favorable circumstances. In their agitation for the franchise the women of Norway had the support of their menkind. It is twenty-five years since Miss Gina Krog began to agitate for the suffrage. She was an able

woman, well educated and with much quiet strength. In 1901 the first fruits of the agitation, which had been carried on through the press and on the platform, and more than this, in the homes and in social meetings, was reaped, and women gained the municipal franchise. Not only that but Christiana admitted a woman to take her place among the city fathers.

Three years ago the Storting, the

the Norwegian parliament, granted women the political franchise.

As before, the right to take their place in the council halls was granted with

that of electing representatives.

Christiania sent a member to parliament.

In a contest in which the Socialists and Democrats united against

Liberals and Conservatives, the latter

party won and Miss Reigstad was

one of the most far-seeing philanthropists of her day.

The Hampstead Garden Suburb is

not, of course, a philanthropy in the

ordinary sense, but a business plan by

which, on the co-partnership principle, people can acquire dwellings of

their own. Mrs. Barnett is the Hon.

Manager of the Garden Suburb Trust,

and the Secretary's offices are at 32

Theobald's Road, W.C. where all in-

formation can be obtained. There are houses to suit all purposes from

5s. 6d. a week to £300 a year. In the

course of two years five hundred houses

have been built and nearly all are

occupied. Plans are made for the

building of an Institute, a Church, a

Free Church and Schools, and near

the Institute will be Hotels for stu-

dents. A sports ground, open-air

swimming bath, Horticultural Society,

convalescent home, workshop for the

blind, and many other hopes for ad-

ding to the pleasure and helpfulness

of the Garden Suburb are ennobled

by Mrs. Barnett.

She has recently had the satis-

faction of seeing a delightful block of

flats, situated round the green quad-

rangle, tenanted by sixty-one ladies

earning their own living. Each has

her self-contained flat and can have

her principal meals served for her.

Mrs. Barnett has evolved yet anoth-

er scheme in providing blocks of single-

roomed tenements suitable for old

couples, two sisters, a widow and child

or a lonely man. These are ranged

round the quadrangle, and in the centre

is a common garden. They are nearly

ready for occupation.

During the contest at Rheims last

summer Miss Gertrude Bacon ascended

with Mr. Sommer in his aeroplane.

She is described as an intrepid bal-

loonist and a student of aeronautics.

Miss Bacon is the daughter of late

Rev. John B. Bacon, F.R.A.S., the

distinguished astronomer and aero-

naut, and accompanied him on several

balloon ascents. She has recently pub-

lished his life, the "Record of an Aero-

naut." Miss Bacon was the first woman

in the world to do a right-away

voyage in an airship, or dirigible bal-

loon. She went up in 1904 at Shrews-

bury, with the late Mr. Stanley

Spencer, in the only English airship

then in existence. After her recent

experience at Rheims she prefers a

flying machine to any other form of

air navigation, and thinks that the

day is not far distant when people

will have flying machines for amuse-

ment, and she sees no reason why a

woman could not manage one as easily

as driving a motor-car. Miss Bacon

is deeply interested in the Ladies'

Aerial League, of which Mrs. Watt

Smyth is the indefatigable secretary,

and is trying to form a branch in

Newbury, of which Lady Carnarvon

has promised to be patron. Each

Finch & Finch's Vacating Sale

Special Inducements

WOLSEY BRAND MEN'S FINE ENGLISH CASHMERE SOX, guaranteed all wool and unshrinkable. Regular value 60c. Now, per pair 40¢

WOLSEY BRAND MEN'S FINE CASHMERE SOX, extra good value at 40c. Now, per pair 25¢

50 DOZEN MEN'S FINE BLACK CASHMERE SOX, regular 35c, at 2 pair for 35¢

50 DOZEN MEN'S FINE BLACK CASHMERE SOX, with linen heel and toe. Very durable. Regular 35c. For, pair, 25¢

FINCH & FINCH

1107 Government Street

Victoria, B. C.

WARDS OBTAIN AN EASY WIN

Leaders of Second Division League Encounter Their Waterloo

BEACON HILL TEAM OUTPLAYED

Lads From North Ward Expected to Win City Championship

North Ward, 8: Beacon Hill, 0

From the drop of the hat the Wards had the Beacon Hill's buffeted yesterday afternoon. It was the deciding game of the local second division series and the lads from Hillside avenue direction had taken every possible precaution to put on the field a team that would defy the utmost that could be done by the James Bay eleven—the players who until this disaster led in the race and were believed to be the winners of the championship. But they hadn't a chance against the heavier and cleverer aggregation which confronted them when Referee Fred Richardson called them to their places. While the management of the Ward club had seen to it that there shouldn't be a weak spot, the Hills found themselves without one of their best forwards and that misfortune, together with the formidable appearance of their confident rivals, took the spirit out of them before the ball was in play. And after the start—well, it was simply a walkover, the Hills going down hill faster every minute.

Attacked From First

Without a second's hesitation, after the pugnacious had been kicked off, the North Ward forwards were rushing down on the Hill's defence like hawks after easy prey. Once or twice either Messrs. Greig or Wales, full-backs for the blue and white youths, were able to stay the onslaught. But it couldn't last, the forwards wearing the striped jerseys were not to be denied and like a hurricane—and this in no figure of speech—they were back again and in a very short time had scored. There was a roar from a large crowd of rooters from the north end, the people of the district being out in force to see their champions put it over their most dangerous opponents in the race for the silverware. From this event it was a procession.

Defense Steady

It would be absurd to enter into the details of the play for the remainder of the first half. The Hill's forwards didn't get an opportunity and so they were a dead letter. Dillinger, centre half, with the two stalwarts behind him, and Barber the custodian did their best to prevent the irresistible Wards from obtaining too great a lead and their efforts were not without avail. To obtain any insight into the character of the match at this stage it must be borne in mind that the Wards were within their enemy's camp practically all the time, the oncoming tide was stayed again and again through a timely kick the defense constantly struggled against overwhelming odds but did not slacken their vigilance or energy. Still it wasn't to be expected that they could prevent what spectators could see was inevitable. Scrimmages occurred at the goal mouth twice in quick succession and, when the smoke cleared away, other goals had gone on record in favor of the striped costumes. When the half was about terminated the fourth was sent between the posts, this being the one clean-cut and pretty score of the game up to that time.

Doubled Total

The Wards were working up hill in the second half, but the disadvantage

	P. W. D. L. Pts.
Beacon Hill	13 11 2 0 22
North Ward	13 11 1 0 25
Fifth Regt.	13 7 5 1 15
Vic. West	13 7 4 1 15
Empress	13 6 6 1 13
Barack	13 5 7 1 11
Esquimalt	13 4 8 1 9
Y. M. C. A.	13 1 13 0 2

ATHLETIC PARK WILL BE BOOMED

Cook Street Grounds Poorly Patronized Last Summer but Change Promised

Yesterday afternoon the executive of the Royal Athletic Park association held a meeting at which many matters came up for discussion, the most important of which was a review of the doings of the park last summer.

It seems that during the months when the weather was dry, the Royal Athletic park had a rather hard time of it, and there were few, if any, record breaking gates taken in to support the Cook street grounds. The fact that small gates were taken generally is due to the fact that the horse racing at the Willows held the boards and most of the sportloving public of the city journeyed out to the course and practically forgot about the athletic part. However, there were a few good gates at lacrosse matches and marathon races.

In spite of the intensity of the feeling between the members of the respective teams there was little or no evidence of bad feeling.

Viewing the game broadly it was a disappointment. The Wards were much too strong to make it possible for the Hills to give even a fair chance of displaying that form which has brought them to the top of the league.

Their rivals had three men on the field who were not expected, namely, McNamee, playing outside right; McDonald, fullback, and Brynjofsen, forward. The former was brought from Sooke Lake where he is teaching, late Saturday night, and the latter were ordered from Nanaimo and Wellington. This must not be accepted as an inference that the Wards were playing with loaded dice. The trio are duly registered members of their club and were out of the city on business which has made it impossible for them to figure in some of the second division matches. But it serves to illustrate that the Wards had their very best eleven out, which, when Beacon Hill's weakened condition is recollect, lets the latter down rather easier than the score seems to warrant.

Even now the Wards haven't the championship. They are next, but intervening are the Fifth Regiment and Victoria West teams. Matches must be played with both of these aggregations. If the lads from the north end win one and lose the other they are on an even basis with the Hills, while should they capture both they will be undisputed holders of the civic second division honors.

The teams are: Beacon Hill, 0

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It would be absurd to enter into the details of the play for the remainder of the first half. The Hill's forwards didn't get an opportunity and so they were a dead letter. Dillinger, centre half, with the two stalwarts behind him, and Barber the custodian did their best to prevent the irresistible Wards from obtaining too great a lead and their efforts were not without avail. To obtain any insight into the character of the match at this stage it must be borne in mind that the Wards were within their enemy's camp practically all the time, the oncoming tide was stayed again and again through a timely kick the defense constantly struggled against overwhelming odds but did not slacken their vigilance or energy. Still it wasn't to be expected that they could prevent what spectators could see was inevitable. Scrimmages occurred at the goal mouth twice in quick succession and, when the smoke cleared away, other goals had gone on record in favor of the striped costumes. When the half was about terminated the fourth was sent between the posts, this being the one clean-cut and pretty score of the game up to that time.

Doubled Total

The Wards were working up hill in the second half, but the disadvantage

LONG OUTPOINTED

BY F. EDWARDS

PORTRLAND, Ore., Jan. 22.—Louie Long, the much touted boxer from Spokane, is either very much overrated or he was not in good shape to compete in a boxing match, for Frankie Edwards, the clever San Francisco boy, completely outclassed him last night, and Long probably saved himself from being knocked out by claiming to have been fouled and quitting. He was not fouled, so far as could be observed. Edwards appeared to fight clean, and gave a fine exhibition of clever boxing. He had all the best of every round, and it was evident that Long could not have lasted much longer.

BASKETBALL RACE.

The standing of the Intermediate Basketball League follows:

	To	W. L. Pts. Play
Y. M. I.	0	3 12
North Ward	4	1 8 14
Victoria West	4	1 8 11
Y. M. C. A.	3	2 6 11
Bankers	2	4 12
J. B. A.	2	3 4 11
Cloverdale	1	3 2 12
Esquimalt	0	4 0 12
Fifth Regt.	0	4 0 12

POULTRY SHOW A MARKED SUCCESS

Judge Dickson Declares Local Exhibition Fully Equal of Vancouver's in Quality

"One of our greatest successes." That is the way in which a prominent official of the Victoria poultry club referred to the annual show which has been underway during the past week and came to a conclusion last night. With more entries than heretofore and more generous patronage on the part of the public, to say nothing of the marked absence of complaints on the part of exhibitors, the display, he said, stood out as one of the pleasantest affairs ever held under the club's auspices.

This is not all that can be said in praise of the show. Judge Elmer Dickson, one of the acknowledged poultry experts of the Pacific coast, having made the hearts of local citizens glad before his left by saying that the Vancouver claim that that city's show was the best west of the Rockies, was not altogether correct. Taking the local display and comparing it with that of the Terminal City, he declared that, while the latter unquestionably was the biggest numerically, that of the Capital was fully the equal from the standpoint of quality. In fact, he stated, that many of the varieties were superior.

White Rocks and White Wyandottes, Judge Dickson affirmed, were two of the classes in which Vancouver would have to be allowed the palm. But the Barred Rocks of the Island were finer than those from across the gulf. The same might be said of Partridge Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Brown Leghorns, and Black Minoras. The White Leghorns, of Vancouver, he said, somewhat outpointed those of the city. This, he pointed out, summarized the principal varieties and it could be seen that Victoria certainly was not behind the Mainland and, as a matter of fact, had some ground for claiming ascendancy. The local show, the judge concluded, was one of the first that he had had the pleasure of handling in the course of his present tour of the northwest.

One of the features to which the management draws special attention is the improvement in the pet stock side of the exhibition. The cats, it is pointed out, were specially good, and, hereafter, owing to the interest evinced this year it is the intention to make that a permanent part of the affair.

JEFFRIES MAY NOT VISIT NORTHWEST

It was thought possible that James J. Jeffries and Dr. Roller, who have been touring the east and appearing at the different vaudeville houses, would pay their respects to Vancouverites and Victorians. A prominent sportsman of the Terminal City has been endeavoring to procure the attraction for the mainland and the island, but the prospect is that his negotiations will not be successful for it is announced that the man who is to meet Jack Johnson for the world's heavyweight championship, and Dr. Roller, Seattle's physical wrestler, have decided to cut out the northwest and proceed direct to California.

It seems that during the months when the weather was dry, the Royal Athletic park had a rather hard time of it, and there were few, if any, record breaking gates taken in to support the Cook street grounds. The fact that small gates were taken generally is due to the fact that the horse racing at the Willows held the boards and most of the sportloving public of the city journeyed out to the course and practically forgot about the athletic part. However, there were a few good gates at lacrosse matches and marathon races.

In spite of the intensity of the feeling between the members of the respective teams there was little or no evidence of bad feeling.

Viewing the game broadly it was a disappointment. The Wards were much too strong to make it possible for the Hills to give even a fair chance of displaying that form which has brought them to the top of the league.

Their rivals had three men on the field who were not expected, namely, McNamee, playing outside right; McDonald, fullback, and Brynjofsen, forward. The former was brought from Sooke Lake where he is teaching, late Saturday night, and the latter were ordered from Nanaimo and Wellington. This must not be accepted as an inference that the Wards were playing with loaded dice. The trio are duly registered members of their club and were out of the city on business which has made it impossible for them to figure in some of the second division matches. But it serves to illustrate that the Wards had their very best eleven out, which, when Beacon Hill's weakened condition is recollect, lets the latter down rather easier than the score seems to warrant.

Even now the Wards haven't the championship. They are next, but intervening are the Fifth Regiment and Victoria West teams. Matches must be played with both of these aggregations. If the lads from the north end win one and lose the other they are on an even basis with the Hills, while should they capture both they will be undisputed holders of the civic second division honors.

The teams are: Beacon Hill, 0

From the drop of the hat the Wards had the Beacon Hill's buffeted yesterday afternoon. It was the deciding game of the local second division series and the lads from Hillside avenue direction had taken every possible precaution to put on the field a team that would defy the utmost that could be done by the James Bay eleven—the players who until this disaster led in the race and were believed to be the winners of the championship. But they hadn't a chance against the heavier and cleverer aggregation which confronted them when Referee Fred Richardson called them to their places. While the management of the Ward club had seen to it that there shouldn't be a weak spot, the Hills found themselves without one of their best forwards and that misfortune, together with the formidable appearance of their confident rivals, took the spirit out of them before the ball was in play. And after the start—well, it was simply a walkover, the Hills going down hill faster every minute.

Attacked From First

Without a second's hesitation, after the pugnacious had been kicked off, the North Ward forwards were rushing down on the Hill's defence like hawks after easy prey. Once or twice either Messrs. Greig or Wales, full-backs for the blue and white youths, were able to stay the onslaught. But it couldn't last, the forwards wearing the striped jerseys were not to be denied and like a hurricane—and this in no figure of speech—they were back again and in a very short time had scored. There was a roar from a large crowd of rooters from the north end, the people of the district being out in force to see their champions put it over their most dangerous opponents in the race for the silverware. From this event it was a procession.

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Doubled Total

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NOTORIETY AT CALLAO.

After a passage of 79 days from Tacoma, the schooner William Nottingham has arrived at Callao with her cargo of lumber. The Nottingham left Tacoma November 2, and arrived at Callao January 20.

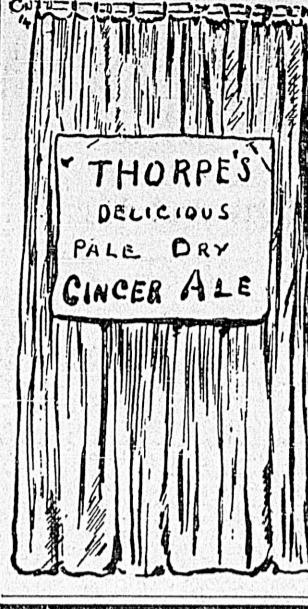
Inveramsay At Sydney.

The British bark Inveramsay, well known at this port, has recently arrived at Sydney from London with considerable damage to her gear and decks by heavy weather.

HOCKEY MATCH IS DRAWN GAME

Victoria Meets North Vancouver in Unpleasant Weather Conditions

A keenly contested hockey match played at the North Ward Park yesterday afternoon between the Victoria eleven and the North Vancouver players resulted in a drawn game of 3 goals each. Owing to the heavy rain, the field was a mudhole, and spectacular play was out of the question. Both teams strove hard for victory, but on the day's play the score represents the rival merits. The game



Brass Ornaments

Complete stock of beaten brass ornaments at reduced prices.

LEE DYE & CO.

Next Fire Hall

Cormorant St. and 707 Fort St.

Preliminary Notice

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co., duly instructed by Mrs. G. V. Lawry, will sell by Public Auction at her residence, Esquimalt Road, corner of Lampson street, on Thursday, January 27th, at 2 o'clock sharp, the whole of her

Household Furniture and Effects

including a quantity of Mission Furniture, Oak Bedroom Furniture, Solid Brass Bedstead, etc., etc.

PURITY AND QUALITY

The purity and high quality of ingredients together with 35 years experience in properly combining them, has made *Scott's Emulsion* the standard cod liver oil preparation of the world.

No other preparation equals it in strengthening and building up the human system. Every drop of it is clean and pure.

There is no other preparation so easily digested that gives so much vitality and health as

Scott's Emulsion

It's as easy and suitable for the child as for the adult. Nothing stops loss of flesh and increases weight so quickly.



Because *Scott's Emulsion* is the best, it is the one that is imitated. Be sure you get *Scott's*. Every bottle of it is guaranteed.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

SCOTT & BOWNE, 126 Wellington St., W., TORONTO

Strengthens the nerves; makes pure blood and solid flesh.

WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY

JOHNSON FIGHTS

JEANETTE IN FALL

whom he knocked out in ten rounds in Paris.

ROBSON PLAYED WITH BROKEN BONE

When Victoria meets Vancouver in the fourth and what is hoped will prove the final match of the McKechnie cup series, there will be one man missing from the forward line. Bert Robson is out of the game for the remainder of the season. Towards the finish of the recent match, which was won by the home team so handily, Robson was troubled with a gnawing pain about the shoulder. He couldn't understand it and play was stopped for a few minutes. Despite his serious hurt Robson played through to the finish without a murmur. Immediately afterwards he called on a physician and was informed that his collar bone was broken and that it would be out of the question for him to take part in any rugby match for some months.

In addition to being fully 30 pounds lighter, he is shy on 50% matter and heart. His last fight was with Al Kublak, the Michigan mastodon,

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is

Laxative Bromo Quinine

on box. 25c

Cures a Cold in One Day, Crip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove

Corner of 9th street and Caledonia avenue. This being the Diocesan Mission Sunday the special Mission hymns will be sung by the Rev. P. G. will be sung, copies of which will be provided for the congregation. There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m., choral matins and litany at 11, choral evensong at 7 p. m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free and unappropriated. The musical arrangements are: Morning—Organ, Largo in G, Handel; venite and psalms, Cathedral psalter; te deum, Macpherson in E flat; benedictus, Barnby; hymns, From the Leaflet Provided; offertory anthem, Fitzgerald; organ, "We Worship God and God Alone"; Handel, Evening—Organ, "Hymn of Nunc" Wely; psalms, Cathedral psalter; magnificat, Smart; nunc dimittis, Foster; hymns, From the Leaflet Provided; vesper, "I Will Lay Me Down in Peace"; organ, "Sound the Loud Timbrel," Herman.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

Church of Our Lord.

Corner of Humboldt and Blanchard streets. Septuagesima Sunday. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sermons by Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone. Morning subject, "In the Beginning God Created the Heavens and the earth"; evening, "The Lord God Formed Man." Thursday evening service at 8 o'clock. The music follows: Morning—Organ, Adagio, Eugene Thayer; venite and psalms, as set, Cathedral psalter; te deum, 21st morning, Merce; benedictus, Stapher, No. 1; hymns, 592, 131 and 451; Postlude, W. Metcalfe. Evening—Organ, Melody, Lefebvre Wely; hymn, 579; psalms as set, Cathedral psalter; magnificat, Turner; nunc dimittis, Turner; hymns, 177, 2 Tune, 550 and 515; doxology, 16; organ, March, W. G. Wood.

Takes But a Few Minutes, Cost 2 Cents Each, Itching Stops, Sores Vanish.

Turkish Baths at Home Cure Eczema

WALK-OVER SHOES



An Artistic Home

is desired by every woman of taste and refinement. It's so easy to make a house look beautiful now-a-days, but alas, it is just as easy to make it look inelegant. The prettiest house can be marred, or the ugliest made, by the wall coverings! If you wish a pretty home, why not see our special consignments.

NEW 1910 WALLPAPERS

and let us suggest fitting and harmonious decorations that will show off the style and furniture of your rooms to the very best advantage. We are constantly considering new color-schemes and charge nothing for our advice and estimate of charge. These new Wall Papers, just to hand, embrace the most charming and delightful effects — the most exquisite color-harmonies we have ever handled. It is a pleasure to show them to householders. If you have a whole house or merely one room to decorate, it will pay you to see us.

A telephone message or postal card to us will bring one of our efficient staff to your residence to submit scheme and estimate FREE.

**MELROSE CO.
LIMITED**
Painters and Art Decorators
618 Fort Street,
Victoria, B. C.

Notice of Removal

We beg to inform our patrons that we have removed to our new premises, 623 Fort Street, opposite Skating Rink. With additional floor space in show room and workshop, we are in a position to handle any class of work. We have increased our stock and plant, which is now one of the most complete and up-to-date in the city. We wish to thank our patrons for past favors and hope they will continue in the future, soliciting your esteemed commands. We are Yours Truly,

HAYWARD & DODS
Sanitary Plumbing and Heating
Acetylene Gas Machines
Phone 1854

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

C. D. Newton was a passenger by the steamer Princess Charlotte from Vancouver yesterday.

Capt. R. G. Talton returned from the mainland yesterday by the steamer Princess Charlotte.

H. W. Bahnsen, M. P. Py, was among the Victorians returning from Vancouver yesterday.

Alderman Raymond was a passenger from Vancouver on the steamer Princess Charlotte yesterday.

Among the passengers by the steamer Princess Charlotte from Vancouver yesterday were H. R. Selfe, H. C. Briggs, Cecil Berkeley, E. Trackell and C. Steele.

Capt. Hughes, R. E., was among the passengers of the steamer Princess Charlotte from Vancouver yesterday.

Mrs. Gibbs is leaving this evening for San Francisco, and from there will go south to Los Angeles and Santa Barbara.

Mr. H. J. MacKenzie, M.P.P.-elect for Delta, left town yesterday for home.

Mrs. Berkeley was hostess to a few friends at Bridge on Friday afternoon at the Alexandra Club. There were two tables, the players being Mrs. Hinde, Mrs. Poole, Mrs. Matson, Mrs. Gore, Mrs. Rissmiller, Mrs. Alexis Martin and Mrs. Gaudin. The prizes, two handsome cut glass vases, were won by Mrs. Hinde and Mrs. Alexis Martin.

A surprise party was given to Miss Hilda Page, Burdette avenue, on Friday evening, by a few of her friends, it being her birthday. Among those who were present were Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Rebbeck, the Misses Pitts, the Misses Mason, Miss T. Monteith, Miss Allen, Miss Lorna Eberts, Miss B. Irving, and the Messrs. Gore, Laughton, Lowry, R. Monteith, J. Mason, C. Pitts, A. Pitts, Meredith, Davis and others. A very jolly evening was spent and dancing was kept up until the early hours.

Mrs. Slingsby, Glen Cottage, Esquimalt, was hostess on Thursday evening at a very jolly Bridge and Poker party. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Rea, Mr. and Mrs. Hinde, Mr. and Mrs. Dewar, Mr. and Mrs. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Newling, Miss Newling, Mr. Foote, Mr. Hughes, Mr. C. Cutts, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hogg. Mrs. Hinde was the first prize-winner at Bridge, and Mrs. Rea the second, while Miss Newling was the winner of the Poker prize.

BURNS' ANNIVERSARY

Twenty-Second Concert Under Mr. Brown's Direction Tuesday Night

There is no event in social, dramatic or musical circles during the season that causes so much stir among Scottish people and their descendants as the anniversary of Robert Burns, Scotland's national poet. When January 23rd arrives, wherever Scotsmen gather, there will be found a celebration of this festival going on in some form or another. In Victoria for twenty-two years it has been fittingly celebrated by a concert given under the direction of Mr. J. G. Brown with his fine choir and assisted by the very best talent this city and other cities of the province can produce. This "Two oars at Home," as it is popularly called, is looked forward to by many Scots as the one event of the year, and not only by people of Scottish birth and parentage, but by all lovers of Burns and his works. It seems an exaggeration to say that the programme this year excels previous ones, but the names of those taking part is ample proof of the statement. They are as follows: Mrs. D. C. Reid, Miss Ella Cocker, Mrs. G. J. Burnett, Mrs. H. C. Briggs, Miss Maud Sexsmith, Mrs. Lewis Hall, Master Alexander, (elocutionist); Mr. G. H. Larrigan, (piano soloist); Mr. Robt. Morrison, (gold medalist); Mr. P. Gordon, Miss Grace Robertson, of Vancouver, (Highland dancer); Mr. N. Macdonald (pipes); Mr. J. G. Brown and the choir of 35 voices. Those intending to be present and desiring good seats should make a point of being in good time, as the lecture hall of the First Presbyterian Church will be taxed to its utmost capacity. Doors open at 7:30; concert at 8 p.m. prompt.

J. L. Stamford and son left last night for Portland, Ore.

Frank Stevens, of Victoria, has gone to Duncan for the week-end, gunning for ducks.

Mrs. Harry Currie left on Friday night for Seattle to spend several days visiting.

Andrew Gray went to Vancouver on Friday night's boat.

The Misses Currie and Campbell have returned after a protracted visit in the vicinity of Regina.

William H. P. Sweeney crossed over to Seattle on last night's Princess.

Mrs. Flumerfelt is entertaining with a dance on Monday evening, the 24th inst.

I. W. Gibson left last night on a business trip to Winnipeg.

Miss Small left last night via the C. P. R. on a trip to Calgary.

J. H. McGregor went over to Vancouver last night on the Princess Charlotte.

J. G. McCallum left last night on a business trip to Vancouver.

Walter Walker, of the firm of Hall and Walker, left yesterday via the Northern Pacific on a trip to Portland, Ore.

W. F. Best, who spent Christmas on the Atlantic coast, returned to Victoria yesterday via Southern California.

Miss Nettie Reilly, of "Armstrong," Arm street, gave a party to a number of her girl friends on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Lovejoy, of this city, returned here yesterday afternoon after spending a few days with friends in the Puget Sound cities.

Among the passengers on the Princess Charlotte last night for Vancouver were Miss McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. O'Brien, J. M. Walter, and Mrs. Hopper.

W. Painter, architect of the C.P.R. hotel system, and Hayter Reed are expected to arrive here daily to complete the preparations for the building of the new wing of the Empress.

John Stewart, who was the candidate in the Conservative interests against Parker Williams, arrived yesterday from Ladysmith.

Mrs. Simpson's invitation subscription dance which will take place on Tuesday, the 23rd, promises to be a very delightful social event. Miss Thain's orchestra will be in attendance and will play all the newest dance music. The chaperones will be Mrs. Gordon Hunter, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. Fagan, Mrs. Blackwood, Mrs. Lampman, Mrs. C. E. Wilson, Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Mrs. S. F. Mathews, Mrs. T. S. Gore.

FULLERTON

"THE SHOEMAN."

RETRING FROM BUSINESS

I WISH to announce to my customers and the public generally that I have sold out the lease of my store at 1008 Government Street, and will retire from business as soon as I can close out the present stock.

The store will be closed until WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 26th, when the big Closing-Out Sale begins.

Thanking you for the liberal patronage you have given me in the past.

Watch the Papers for Further Particulars.

JOHN FULLERTON
The Shoeman 1008 Government Street

has been living in the city for some months. His strongest aversion seems to be work, particularly as long as confiding friends will give good money for his worthless paper. This time he is in jail on a charge of vagrancy.

Best Watch Made

We sell the celebrated "E. Howard & Co. Watch," absolutely the best American Watch procurable. In gentlemen's size only, open face and hunting case. Come in and inspect the Howard Watch.

**SOLID GOLD, \$50
to \$150**

W. H. Wilkerson
The Jeweller

Tel. 1606. 915 Gov't St.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant
Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens
the water and disinfects

Quality

is first, last and all the time the important consideration in Proper Clothes. See them—it is discovered. Wear them—it is experienced.

Always the Biggest Possible Value for the Least Money at Victoria's Foremost Clothing Store.

Men's and Young Men's Apparel

in the most complete assortment at all times. The Authentic Styles and unsurpassable values in all classes of male attire are Found Here.

You'll Like Our Clothes.

FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL

Where the Windows Talk

811-813 Government St.

Opp. Post Office

THE COLONIST HAS ALL THE NEWS

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE



Better Than an Inside Buy

This striking home with nine large rooms, excellently finished in slashed grain fir, beams and inglenooks, excellent plumbing and lighting fittings, situate on a boulevardized street within eight minutes of City Hall at \$1,000 below a fair price—for a few days only.

Price \$5000

ST. CHARLES STREET—Nice corner lot, 66 ft. x 121 ft. Bargain at \$1,250

FULL SIZE CORNER LOT—Very central, with five houses always rented. Easy terms. Price \$10,500

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

A Home on the Waterfront



This cut represents one of the many suburban homes in the Victoria area, having a frontage of one hundred feet with a small bay in front. The dwelling, built by the owner, is 1½ storeys, containing the following rooms: Reception hall, panelled in fir; Parlor; Dining room, panelled six feet high, ceiling beamed and tinted, cloakroom; Den, with open fireplace, and bookcase built in; Breakfastroom; Kitchen, fitted with cupboards, wood-lift, sink, etc. Extra cloak room and washroom. Upstairs there are four large airy bedrooms, bath, toilet, etc. Basement full size of house, with concrete sides and floor, washtubs, toilet, coal bins, furnace of the best make. The land has all been under cultivation and well tile-drained. This has to be seen to be appreciated. Price, which is reasonable, and terms on application.

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

PHONE 1076.

1130 BROAD STREET.

P. O. Box 428

Lots for Sale in Edson Townsite

The first divisional point west of Edmonton on the Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Prices range from \$50 to \$300 per lot; terms 1-3 cash, balance six and twelve months. Here is a chance for the small investor. Lots in the other divisional points on the Grand Trunk Ry. have more than trebled since first put on the market. We are offering lots in this townsite for the first time in Victoria and feel sure they will be taken up quickly.

MAPS AND FULL PARTICULARS AT

PEMBERTON & SON

614 FORT STREET

A. C. McCallum & Co.

Cor. Government and Courtney Sts., Opp. Post Office, Tel. 282

Douglas Street

We have some of the best speculative buys on this street

COME AND SEE US.

A Good Buy in Acreage

GORDON HEAD
Fruit and Chicken Ranches

HARMAN & APPLETON
534 Yates
Next Simon Leiser & Co.

2 1-2 acres, all cleared, on car line, with fine new 7-roomed brick house and fruit trees, etc. Land is all high and well drained. This is a snap as property adjoining is selling at higher prices.

Price
\$10,500

FOR SALE

New 6-roomed Bungalow, all modern improvements, with one acre of ground, corner Crescent and Irving road, overlooking Foul Bay. Most desirable property. Three minutes' walk from end of Foul Bay car line. On terms.

Price \$5,750

R. B. PUNNETT
Estate Agents, Stocks, Insurance,
Telephone 1119, P. O. Drawer 785,
Room 10, Mahon Block, Victoria.

Currie & Power

1214 Douglas St. Tel. 1466

Subscribe to the Colonist

Douglas

Corner, close in, together with \$4,000 improvements. I can deliver this for

\$12,000

For a few days. Lot is 50 x 100. When the tram company builds their interurban station property in this locality is bound to advance quickly. Terms one-third cash; balance 1 and 2 years, 7 per cent interest. You had better look this up this morning.

For particulars apply

R. W. COLEMAN
1230 Gov't St. Phone 302

Watch Our Advertisements For A 1 Buys

No. 1—NIAGARA STREET, two lots, 115 x 160, with Six Room House. Only \$3,000
No. 2—VIEW STREET, full size lot, 60 x 120. \$3,000
No. 3—FORT STREET, Six Room House on lot 60 x 120. \$6,100
No. 4—COR. BAY AND GOVERNMENT STREETS, 100 x 110. \$7,800
No. 5—GOVERNMENT STREET, two lots, 100 ft. frontage. Splendid situation. \$3,600
No. 6—PORTAGE INLET, four acres. Splendid location. A snap at per acre. \$400

BOND & CLARK, Suite 8, Mahon Block, 1112 Government St.

Representatives for Victoria and District for The Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York

P. O. Box 336

SNAP

One acre of land and 7-roomed bungalow just outside city, near Douglas car line, good land, nice and high; the bungalow is nearly new with basement and city conveniences; the owner needs money and is willing to sacrifice for quick sale; \$3,600 buys it.

The North West Real Estate Co.
706 Yates St. Tel. 640.

Douglas St.

206x412

A double corner. You can subdivide this property. You can realize enough to leave the splendid residence with ample ground, costing you less than half the value of the house alone. Price \$13,000.

Owner
J. T. REID
Phone J-1525.

Test The Colonist
Want Columns and
watch the results

FOR SALE

Eighty Acres One Mile from Chemainus Station

On both sides of Chemainus River. Good soil. Twenty-five acres slashed

\$50 per Acre

One third cash, balance arranged.

Apply T. REDDING, Victoria West

Monkey Brand Soap contains Kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

Facts Regarding Victoria Vancouver Island

Victoria Must Make Enormous Progress During 1910, Because During 1910 the Following Will Be Under Way:

(1) The largest amount of municipal work in the history of Victoria, including such works as the permanent paving and modern lighting of Yates, Douglas, Fort and other streets.

(2) Alberni extension of the E. & N. Railway.

(3) Cowichan Lake extension of the E. & N. Railway.

(4) Construction of the Goldstream Pipe-line by the Esquimalt Waterworks Company; which, together with the existing City Waterworks system ensures a most abundant supply of water to Victoria and adjacent districts.

(5) Development of electric power at Jordan River, at a cost of \$1,500,000.00, by the B. C. Electric Railway; and the extension of this Company's railway lines in the city of Victoria, and throughout the adjacent farming and fruit growing districts.

(6) Increased train services on the E. & N. Railway and on the V. & S. Railway.

(7) Many fine new buildings, such as, the Empress Hotel addition of 68 rooms; the magnificent Pemberton block (said to be the largest office building in British Columbia); the "Times" newspaper and office building; the Sayward Block; large additions to the Parliament Buildings; Grand Trunk Pacific Railway's extensive docks and offices, and several other new wharves; new station of the Victoria & Sidney Railway; the \$100,000.00 Y. M. C. A. Building; large addition to the Dominion Hotel; enlargement of sawmills; new schools, etc.

The Building Permits for January, 1910, already exceed (18th January) the total Permits for the whole month of January last year.

(8) Completion of the magnificent scenic Mill Bay wagon and automobile road.

(9) The re-establishment of Esquimalt (two miles distant from Victoria's present boundary) as a Naval Base by the Canadian authorities.

(10) Extensive harbor improvements in Victoria Harbor.

(11) The laying out and improvement of several very large residential tracts adjacent to Victoria.

(12) In addition to the present large fleet of steamers regularly making use of the harbor of Victoria, there will be an increase during 1910 of from fifteen to twenty passenger steamers alone, including such new vessels as the palatial Grand Trunk Pacific Railway's steamers, the "Prince Rupert" and "Prince George" (sister ships to the well-known C. P. R. "Princesses"), and various other large new vessels of the C. P. R., the Alaska Steamship Co., the Boscowitz Steamship Co., the Mackenzie Steamship Co., etc., etc.

Guarantee

The above facts are guaranteed to be an exact and correct list of some of the known improvements that are to be made during the year 1910.

VICTORIA, Vancouver Island, advanced greatly during 1909, and ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS WERE BROKEN, in the value of new buildings; bank clearances; amount of municipal work; sales of real estate; tourist trade, and in increase of population.

Some Noteworthy Opinions

The Premier of British Columbia, in his New Year's message said: "British Columbia during the past year has enjoyed wonderful developments, and everything points to 1910 being the most prosperous year in the history of the Province. THE EXPANSION OF THE COMING TWELVE MONTHS WILL BE UNEXAMPLED, and an indication of the great future of the Pacific Coast of Canada." Victoria is the capital of British Columbia; the farthest West city in Canada; and the wealthiest per capita in America.

The Prince and Princess of Wales said of Victoria in 1901: "It was the most beautiful city they had seen in their trip around the world."

Rudyard Kipling said of British Columbia's climate: "It is the most perfect in the world, and the best of it is experienced in Victoria."

We fully endorse the following extract from a New Year's Editorial in one of Victoria's newspapers: "Victoria is a magnet of itself; this climate of ours, and it does not belong to Victoria alone but extends over a large area, is one of the most valuable of our assets. Nature made this part of Vancouver Island for a home for people. She prepared the land for it, so that there may be innumerable homes and picturesque surroundings. She has spread out a series of panoramic views, such as one might search in vain elsewhere to discover. She endowed us with beautiful water stretches. She blessed us with the finest of climates. She protected us from malaria and insect pests. She gave our soil a fertility that will enable it to produce the finest of vegetables, fruits and flowers. These are real assets."

The bank clearances for the first week of January, 1910, increased 84 per cent over the corresponding period last year, being the greatest increase of any city in Canada.

The bank clearings for the second week of January, 1910, increased 52 per cent over the corresponding period last year, being once again the greatest increase of any city in Canada.

Greater Victoria today is the same size (namely about 50,000) that Seattle was in 1897 when the Klondike Rush began; we think those who read this page must agree with us when we assert, as we do, that Victoria's prospects today are undeniably superior to what Seattle's were when Seattle's great expansion commenced in 1897.

General inquiries regarding Victoria or Vancouver Island may be addressed to the following:

The Mayor of Victoria
Victoria Board of Trade
Victoria Development Association

In Addition We Confidently Anticipate the Following During the Year 1910:

(1) The Canadian Northern Railway to commence construction on the Barkley Sound and Victoria Railway, etc.

(2) The construction of various large new sawmills at Cowichan Bay, and other points, and an enormous increase in the lumber business, as on Vancouver Island is the largest accessible compact body of merchantable timber in the world.

(3) Canadian Pacific Railway to clear up for settlement large tracts of land along the line of the E. & N. Railway.

(4) The construction at an early date of Iron and Steel Works on Vancouver Island.

(5) The opening up during 1910 of several new coal mines on Vancouver Island.

(6) The establishment at Victoria or Esquimalt (two miles distant from Victoria's present boundary) of additional shipbuilding facilities on a much larger scale than at present existing.

(7) We confidently look forward to a great increase in the population of Victoria during 1910, and with increased Steamship and Hotel accommodation the Tourist Season of 1910 will undoubtedly be the heaviest on record.

(8) We estimate that the "out-of-the-ordinary" expenditure during 1910 on new developments tributary to Victoria will amount to from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

Climate

The climate of Vancouver Island approximates closely that of Great Britain, modified by its geographical situation. The proximity of the snow-capped Olympian mountains has a marked effect on the summer temperature, which is never intensely hot, while the Japan current, striking the west coast, brings with it moisture and heat, which temper the severity of the winter. The remarkable advantages Victoria enjoys over all other coast points, the small amount of rainfall and moderate temperature, are strikingly illustrated in the meteorological returns for the years 1907, 1908, and 1909. The influence of the Japan current, and other factors combine to produce a result which is perhaps best shown by the fact that the isothermal lines showing highest temperature in summer and lowest temperature in the winter, intersect at Victoria, thus demonstrating that it enjoys the double advantage of both the ideal summer and ideal winter temperature. The following is a condensation of the returns in question:

Average temperature, 1907	50.5 deg.
" " 1908	50.0 deg.
" " 1909	48.5 deg.
Rainfall, 1907	22.0 ins.
" 1908	26.70 ins.
" 1909	29.98 ins.
Average highest temperature at Victoria during the last 20 years	84.2 deg.
Average lowest temperature at Victoria during last 20 years	17.3 deg.

Investors

Enquirers regarding investments, lands or homes will receive a list of reliable firms with whom they may safely transact business, upon application to the

VICTORIA DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION.

"SALADA" is the same wherever or whenever you buy it—always of unvarying good quality.



Its native purity and garden freshness is perfectly preserved in sealed "SALADA" Packets.

—Black, Mixed and Natural Green, 40c, 50c, 60c and 70c per lb.—

MILITARY TOPICS

Drill season of the local militia begins tomorrow night. New rooms at Drill hall offer attractions. Military events of the past year in Great Britain reviewed.

Fifth Regiment, C.G.A.

Regimental orders by Lieut.-Col. A. W. Currie, commanding 5th Regiment, C.G.A.

Suspended—The following man is suspended in accordance with the terms of R. O. No. 11, para. 1, 1909: No. 179, Gunner G. C. White.

Duty—The following men having returned to the limits will rejoin their company, and will assume the regimental number opposite their names: No. 276, Gunner W. G. Cooke; No. 298, Gunner V. T. Evans; No. 270, Gunner R. O. Todd.

Enlistments—The following men having been duly attested are taken on the strength of the Regiment, and will assume the regimental number opposite their names: No. 179, Gunner Alex. Harrison; No. 319, Gunner Geo. P. Geiger.

Signallers—The following will be posted to the staff as signallers from No. 3 company: To be acting-regimental officer, Lieut. H. R. Selfe; No. 238 Gunner F. J. Fleury, to assume regimental No. 331; No. 240 Gunner G. A. R. Wilson, to assume regimental No. 332. Regimental signallers and telephone men will parade every Friday evening at 8 p.m. under Lieut. H. R. Selfe, to whom all the signalling equipment must be returned at the first parade.

Recruit drill—Recruits will parade on Monday next at 8 p.m. and on every succeeding Monday, instead of Wednesday as heretofore.

Buglers—All buglers in the regiment will parade on Wednesday evening next at 8 p.m. in charge of Bandmaster Rogers.

Discharge—The following man having been granted his discharge, is struck off the strength of the regiment: No. 327, Gunner W. Fairall.

W. RIDGWAY-WILSON, Major, Adjutant.

The following fixed drills and practices will be in force for the next five months will show whether the members of the Regiment put in any work at the Drill hall:

Monday: Drill night for No. 3 company; recruit drill.

Tuesday: Drill night for No. 1 company; band practice.

Wednesday: Drill night for No. 2 company; bugle band practice; office night; recruits sworn in.

Thursday: Gymnasium night; officers mess meeting once a month; sergeants mess meeting once a month.

Friday: Band practice; signalling detachment drills.

The winter drill season will begin at the Drill hall tomorrow night and the members of the Fifth Regiment of Canadian Garrison artillery are preparing for the five months' work which will end with the usual summer camp next June. In order to equal, if not better, the fine record made last year, the artillermen will have to work hard and they are making preparations to this end. The opening of the rooms for the gunners where they can drop

in at any time and secure such advantages as are possessed by the average club, can lounge in a well-appointed and luxuriously furnished reading room or play billiards in a spacious billiard room, is expected to have the effect of inducing many Victorians to augment the ranks of the regiment. A steward has been engaged and is constantly on hand to receive any visitors to the rooms.

A signalling section has recently been formed in the Fifth Regiment by transferring the signallers from their companies to a special section under their own officer and sergeant. The number laid down is three sergeants and twelve signallers. The reason for this change is to increase the efficiency of the signallers, as under the present regime they will devote their whole time to perfecting themselves in the duties they would be called upon to perform in the field.

There are several vacancies yet in this new section, and Lieutenant Selfe, who is in charge of the signallers, will be glad to get in touch with any men who would like to take up this branch of military work, especially if they have had any previous experience in army signalling or of telegraphy. The drill night for the signallers is Friday.

On Wednesday night bugle practice is to be commenced by Bandmaster Rogers. Recruits will parade on Monday evening of each week and arrangement have been made for an instructor to take over the newcomers. One of the sergeants from Water Point barracks will have charge of this work.

Discussing the military events of the past year in Great Britain, the military correspondent of the London Standard says:

The military events during 1909, whilst not quite so important in the

matter of definite accomplishment as those of former years, have been sufficiently noteworthy by reason of the rest obtained by the army from de-

structive change and for an advance in the direction of consolidating the various forces within the Empire. This feature of organization has lain to the hand of every war minister since Cardwell, but until 1901 nothing matured to place the subject in the forefront.

In latter years staff training on a common model has been inaugurated in a preliminary sense, and behind this Imperial General Staff has come forward this year the accepted principle of a common Army of Empire. This has been long desired, and the decision has taken years in the making; but the consensus of opinion shown at the Defence Conference in July and August indicates that the Dominions Overseas will soon have framed their forces on the regular army standard, so that volunteers from each state may fit into an Imperial field force without confusion, overlapping, or redundancy.

The acceptance of these proposals has a vital interest, as many of the Dominions are preparing to run their

forces on general service lines. In the face of such an example, how long will Britain be able to hold out? How much longer will she in the face of the strong call from beyond the seas, owing to the belief that spare time soldiering will suffice for a nation in the hour of challenge? How many years longer will this country, in the face of the growing numbers of armed men in foreign lands, be able to waste money and energy complacently on half—nay, quarter measures? This is a question which the defence conference of 1909 has forced to the front in an uncertain manner.

Lord Kitchener

Concurrent with this Imperial understanding has come Lord Kitchener's release from Indian command and his employment on this absorbing question of an Empire army. During the year began the handing of his great task of constitution, and he is now visiting all the Dominions in order to have a full knowledge of the subject as a member of the committee of imperial defence. His work in Africa and India was crowned in September by his promotion to the rank of field-marshal, a well-deserved honor bestowed at the comparatively early age of 59, and this keeps his name on the above list for life.

Two important appointments were made during the year, one being the selection of General Sir O'More Creagh, V.C., to command in India, and the other the selection of Lord Kitchener to be a "travelling commander-in-chief" over the Mediterranean and Africa. Such an appointment is more

easy to make than to fill, and the last note on the subject in 1909 pointed to the possibility of a reconsideration of the question. Before this broad and more comprehensive post was offered to Lord Kitchener, it had, in its restricted sense as a purely Mediterranean command, been resigned by the Duke of Connaught on the ground that it was a sinecure. This resignation involved the withdrawal of His Royal Highness from the presidency of the selection board, and again the final note of 1909 indicated that the composition of the board will have to undergo some alteration if general satisfaction is to be assured.

With regard to army numbers, no new reductions have been made, and the year was responsible for a semi-official announcement that the "unmarked" third and fourth battalions of the regiments would not be reduced. It will not be forgotten that the intention to disband the battalions already gone was officially denied. This new denial, let us hope, is true, as there seems every reason to think it is, and that the 3rd Coldstream Guards, now at Khartum will also be preserved. The government's artillery reduction scheme, however, proved a failure during the year, as every soldier outside the War Office fore saw that it would be. Some of the reduced batteries were re-established, and the functions of the Royal Field Reserve Artillery lapsed. The units were disbanded, but the officers and 6,000 men will be utilised by the Royal Field Artillery on mobilization.

Features of the Year.
Other features of the past year and some of the results of change were as under:

New title, "Chief of the Imperial General Staff" taken into use. Five thousand field artillerymen to be enlisted for three years.

Formation of cavalry depots. Results, beneficial.

Trial of the plan of farming out horses. Result, doubtful.

A division mobilized at Aldershot.

Incomplete and expensive.

Establishment of a Royal Horse Artillery camp. Good result.

Shortage of candidates for the army.

Cadet entry age reduced to 17½ years.

Shortage increasing.

Reinstatement of the army pay department as a military body for cash payment.

A patriotic "invasion" play, "An Englishman's Home," written by a soldier, was produced in London and thoroughly stirred public opinion.

Soldiers prepared for a new cadet organization and a Territorial reserve.

Travelling field kitchen tried with moving troops. Very successful.

Manoeuvres and Training.

A record of the year would be incomplete without mention of the advanced methods used to conduct the army manoeuvres. The old plan of controlling them from the War Office was adopted, and Sir John French and Brigadier-General A. J. Murray carried through an excellent scheme in four countries, which advanced the conditions of manoeuvres well above the previous best standard.

Practically the whole of the field units in England concentrated in Berkshire, Wiltshire, Oxfordshire, and Gloucestershire for graduation work, which ultimately brought all into action as opposing sides under Sir Arthur Paget and Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien.

The feature of the work was the extraordinary quick marching of large bodies of infantry. The special reserve and the Territorial force both

recruited well during the year, and both were trained on the elementary lines inseparable from the curriculum of those whose livelihood in civil life is the first consideration.

The English Rugby union selection committee is evidently going to have trouble in picking its team to meet Wales. On Saturday in the trial game, Rest of England beat England by 19 points to 10, from which it would appear that the changes will be numerous. In the county championship, Durham beat Cumberland by 11 points to 5, and will again be the cocks of the north.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S QUEUE

I Hid a Luxuriant Suit of Straight And Very Dark Hair

The Father of his Country concealed a luxuriant suit of hair beneath his ducal wig. Many now wish the old fashion were again in vogue, to conceal thinning hair or baldness. Yet no one need have this hair nor be bald, if he cure the dandruff that causes both. Dandruff can not be cured by scouring the scalp, because it is a great disease, and the germ has to be killed. Nostrø's Herpicide kills the dandruff germ, so other hair preparation will. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." There's no cure for dandruff but to kill the germ. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. One dollar bottles guaranteed. C. H. Bowes & Co., special agents, 1228 Government street. J. A. Teeporten & Co., wholesale agents.

Effebuy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.



The Seasick Man
Made To Smile

One Little Package of Moth-
ersills Seasick Remedy
Will Do It.

Don't travel without it. Prevents sea
and car sickness. Absolutely pure and
harmless. 50c and \$1.00 packages at
your druggist or write

Mothersill Remedy Co.

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Manufacturers of the
Famous Vancouver
Brand of Portland
Cement.

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NONE BETTER AT THE PRICE
AND THE BEST AT ANY PRICE
THE LEADING HAVANA FILLED CIGAR

GOLD & JOHNSTON, Makers

Phone 1525

THE LANDLORD WHO MET HIS MATCH

The Story of a Man Who Fell Out With Five Landlords in Succession Before He Learned Enough to Break Even With the Sixth—and Last

THE subject of this story is living today at Number —, — street. His name and address are withheld for obvious reasons, but they will be furnished cheerfully to any responsible person who will mention this advertisement when enquiring. For ten years this man had continued to pay rent at the rate of \$25 a month. He didn't think himself a very exacting tenant, but he had never been able to get the concessions from his landlords that he thought himself entitled to. He quarrelled with five of them in succession, and each falling out was worse than the last, because, possibly, the man's temper was breaking down in the hopeless struggle. It was just after his falling out with his fifth landlord that his eye happened to fall on an advertisement of the Island Investment Company. It set him to thinking. He got out a pencil and commenced to figure. He spoiled two sheets of good white paper before he had finished, but he made an end at last. Here is what he discovered:

In ten years, reckoning interest at 4 per cent., he had paid to his landlords a little more than \$3,600. To himself, after deducting his living expenses, he had paid only \$475, the sum then standing to his credit at the savings bank. That he had got the worst of it was plain; but having got the worst of it in five attempts, was there any use in trying a sixth? He decided there was, and this was the way he managed:

He decided on a house, the description of which in the advertisement suited him. He took his \$475 to the company and asked if it was sufficient for a first payment. It was. After examining the house and finding it as represented, he agreed to deposit this \$475 as a first payment on the house. He entered into possession immediately and from that day forth became his own landlord. He pays his \$25 a month just as he used to do, with this important exception, that he pays it to himself. He has found a landlord at last whose interests are identical with his own.

Here are some new houses which may be secured on the identical plan which this man and many others have found to work so well:

THREE NEW BUNGALOWS on McBride avenue, between Bay street and Queen's avenue, each with five rooms, a broad veranda, a large reception hall, grates, mantels and every other appointment of a good modern cottage, each \$2,600

THREE BUNGALOWS, similar to the above, on Quadra street, facing the City Park, one at \$2,700, the others at \$2,600

New Houses ON Easy Payments

TWO-STORY HOUSE, 8 rooms, 4 bedrooms upstairs, full basement with board floor—a modern home in a modern neighborhood—on Princess avenue, where permanent walks are now being laid. The price \$3,800

BUNGALOW, thoroughly modern and up-to-date, on Princess avenue, just five minutes' walk from the City Hall \$3,200



ISLAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

Agents for the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company.

Bank of Montreal Chambers.

Phone 1494.



Summer Suits in lightweight worsteds are shown in our wardrobes—

Every suit having been carefully selected for our trade, and the fabrics imported specially for us by the Semi-ready Company.

Semi-ready Suits at \$20 have all the distinction and difference which appeal to the most critical men, while at \$25 and \$30 one can buy clothes tailored as no one else can. As high as you want in quality, as low as is safe in price.

Semi-ready Tailoring

THE BIG SALE

At the Semi-Ready Wardrobe

Will Be Continued One Week Longer

As the material for our NEW STORE FRONT has not yet arrived, and consequently the contractors are not able to start work, we have still left a great number of Bargains in Raincoats, Overcoats, Suits, Underwear, Top Suits, Mackintoshes, etc., etc.

Read the Price List carefully and don't miss this last chance to replenish your wardrobe for little money.



You would not care to pay less than we ask for a Semi-ready Overcoat; you need never pay more. In paying less you would surely get less; and in paying more you would not get more.

Our Spring Fashions are worth a personal review—and they will show you just how the latest style suits your style. We have Overcoats at \$15 and \$18—of course not quite so good as those at \$20 and \$25—but all have the worthiness of real "Semi-ready."

Semi-ready Tailoring

Price List—Note the Reductions

MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS, worth \$15 to \$20.00.	Now	\$9.95
MEN'S FINE OVERCOATS, worth \$10.00 to \$15.00.	Now	\$6.95
MEN'S PRUSSIAN COLLAR OVERCOATS, worth \$15.00 to \$18.00. Now	\$12.95	
MEN'S RAINCOATS, worth \$10 to \$15. Now	\$6.95	
MEN'S EXTRA FINE RAINCOATS, worth \$15.00 to \$20.00. Now	\$11.95	
MEN'S FINE BLUE AND BLACK WORSTED SUITS, worth \$15.00 to \$18.00. Now	\$12.95	
MEN'S TWEED SUITS, worth \$10 to \$15. Now	\$5.95	
MEN'S FINE SCOTCH AND IRISH TWEED SUITS, worth \$15.00 to \$20.00. Now	\$9.95	
300 MEN'S ENGLISH NORFOLK SUITS, worth \$14.00 to \$18.00. Now	\$8.95	
TUXEDO JACKETS AND VESTS, worth \$20.00. Now	\$12.95	
MEN'S ALL WOOL PANTS, worth \$2.50 to \$3.00. Now	\$1.45	
SMOKING JACKETS AND DRESSING GOWNS HALF PRICE		

BOYS' RAINCOATS, worth \$5.50. Now	\$3.95	
MEN'S COVERT COATS, worth \$12.00 to \$15.00.	Now	\$8.95
200 DOZEN ENGLISH GOLF CAPS.....	HALF PRICE	
HEAVY POLICE SUSPENDERS. Regular 50c. Now	25c	
PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS. Regular 75c. Now	45c	
SELF-OPENING UMBRELLAS. Reg. \$1.25. Now	85c	
CANVAS WORKING GLOVES, per pair	10c	
MEN'S FINE WORSTED AND TWEED PANTS, worth \$3.50 to \$5.00. Now	\$2.85	
TRAVELLING RUGS AND SHAWLS HALF PRICE.		
ALL WOOL SCOTCH UNDERWEAR. Regular price \$1.00. Now	85c	
FINE NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR. Regular \$1.25. Now	95c	
HEAVY WOOL SOX. Regular 35c. Now	20c	
BLACK CASHMERE SOX. Regular 25c and 35c. Now	20c	
REGATTA AND OUTING SHIRTS. Regular \$1.25 to \$2.00. Now	85c	
50 DOZEN YOUTH'S UNDERWEAR WORTH 75c NOW HALF PRICE.		

HEAVY WORKING SHIRTS, worth \$1.00. Now	65c	
ALL LATEST SHAPES IN SOFT AND STIFF HATS. Regular \$3.00. Now	\$1.95	
FINE REGATTA AND BUSINESS SHIRTS. Regular \$1.00 and \$1.25. Now	65c	
PENMAN'S UNDERWEAR. Now	95c	
FINE WORKING SHIRTS. Regular 75c. Now	55c	
ENGLISH FLANNEL SHIRTS. Regular \$1.25. Now	85c	
OUTING SHIRTS. Regular \$1.25 to \$1.50. Now	95c	
FINE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS	5c	
DENTS' GLOVES ALL REDUCED 20 PER CENT.		
COLORED COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS	5c	
ALL 75c TIES now	45c	
50c NECKWEAR now	25c	
25c TIES now	10c	
GENUINE LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR, per garment	\$2.35	
50 DOZEN ODD HATS. Regular \$2.50 and \$3.00. Now	95c	
MEN'S ENGLISH KNICKERS NOW HALF PRICE.		
ENGLISH KNITTED VESTS AND GOLF JACKETS HALF PRICE.		

Sale Lasts One Week More

DON'T MISS IT!

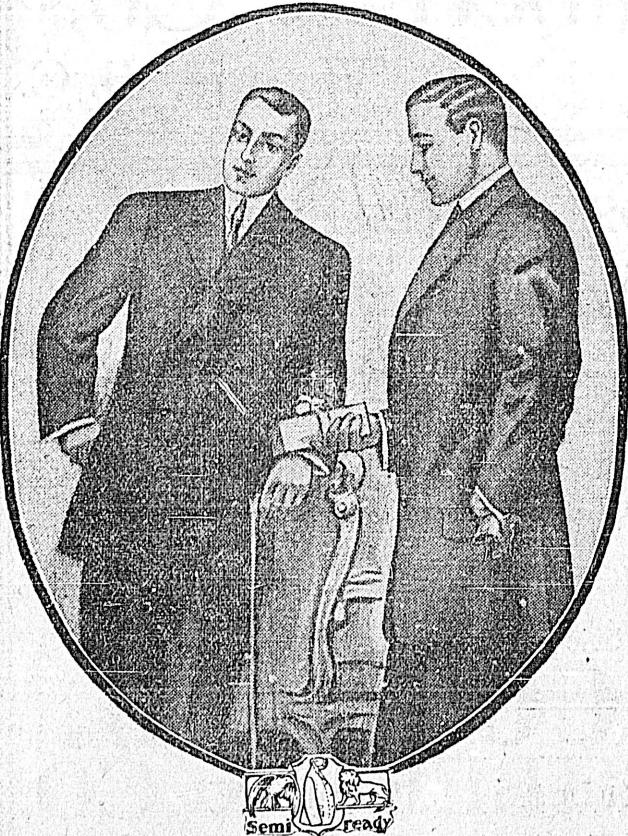
Buy now and save money. Railway fare paid to all purchasers of \$50 and over—distance of fifty miles.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Exclusive Agents for
Semi-Ready Tailoring

614 Yates Street,

Victoria, B. C.



The Season's Fashions

The care with which we select our fabrics is another reason why we have always won the approval of men who admire cultured dress.

Among the mass of patterns shown, you will find the Semi-ready fabrics very smart indeed.

For business men we are showing some really new designs, personally selected by our resident buyer in England, and passed upon for approval by our designers.

Suits at \$25 and \$30 that bear the trade mark of distinction in style and in design. Some good suits, too, at \$18 and \$20. Sacks in three, four and five buttons, single-breasted.



Semi-ready Tailoring

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades
Unionists Gleaned From
Many Sources

Allied Printing Trades Council..... 2nd Friday

Barbers..... 2nd and 4th Monday

Blacksmiths..... 1st and 3rd Tuesday

Boilermakers..... 2nd and 4th Tuesday

Boilermakers' Helpers..... 1st and 3rd Th

Boilermakers' Helpers..... 2nd and 4th Tuesday

Bartenders..... 1st and 3rd Sunday

Cooks and Waiters..... 2nd and 4th Tuesday

Carpenters and Joiners..... 1st and 3rd Thursday

Cigar Makers..... 1st and 3rd Friday

Electrical Workers..... 2nd and 4th Friday

Garment Workers..... 1st Monday

Leather Workers..... 1st and 3rd Friday

Leather Workers on Horse Goods..... 1st and 3rd Thursday

Launderers..... 1st Monday

Longshoremen..... Every Monday

Letter Carriers..... 4th Wednesday

Machinists..... 1st and 3rd Thursday

Machinery Engineers..... Monthly

Musicians..... 1st and 3rd Sunday

Painters..... 1st and 3rd Tuesday

Printing Trades Council..... Last Sunday

Printing Pressmen..... 1st Monday

Shipwrights..... 2nd and 4th Thursday

Silversmiths..... 1st and 3rd Thursday

Steam Fitters..... 1st and 3rd Tuesday

Stonecutters..... 2nd Thursday

Street Railway Employees.....

1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.

Stereotypers..... Monthly

Tailors..... 1st Monday

Type-setters..... 1st and 3rd Friday

T. & L. Council..... 1st and 3rd Wednesday

Theatre Stage Employees..... 1st Sunday

Waiters..... 2nd and 4th Friday

Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

Employees of the Corticelli Silk Company at St. Johns, Que., have received an increase of wages.

Nearly two thousand Garment Workers of Baltimore are out on strike. Three of the largest houses are involved.

At the beginning of this year, 108,637 persons were in receipt of old-age pensions in Germany.

In Oakland a parkworker was reprimanded for insubordination because he criticised the authorities for reducing wages.

Intoxicating drink is not allowed on any German war vessel or in any can-teen in Germany.

The printers of San Diego have sub-
scribed \$500 for shares in the Pan-
American California Exposition, to be held in the
Southern city in 1915.

Vancouver's new labor temple is to be a handsome four-storey structure, and cost approximately \$60,000.

Mr. Justice Gregory and a special
jury have awarded Samuel Guthries, a
shingle sawyer, \$1250 damages from
the Hunting Lumber Co. for the loss
of two fingers.

Capital Division, No. 109, of the Am-
algamated Association of Street
and Electric Railway Employees of
America has elected the following offi-
cials for the ensuing year: President,
W. H. Gibson, son; vice-president, T.
Bell; financial secretary, Harry King
(by acclamation); treasurer, Oliver
Snaith; conductor, C. Ganner; cor-
responding secretary, Arthur Clayton; ex-
ecutive board, Martin Brinkman, Arthur
Clayton, B. Goodfield, and Robt.
A. Ritchie; advisory board, V. Dempsey
and Robt. A. Ritchie.

Representatives of the switchmen's
union of North America, and of the
railroads operating out of Chicago were
engaged last week, in Cleveland, Ohio,
in threshing out their differences be-
fore the Erdman act mediators. Chairman
Knapp and Dr. Nell. It is under-
stood that there is no immediate prospect
of an adjustment of the difficulty.

Negotiations between the executive
of the national hand-blown glass workers
union and the glass manufacturers
for a new wage scale, were continued
at Washington, D. C., last week. A
new contract to supplant the one which
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month of November, and on December 21
per capita tax on 48,417 members had been
received at headquarters. These figures denote a steady increase
in the membership of the organization.

**Houses Built
On the
Installment Plan**

**D. H. BALE
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER**

Phone 1140.

Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.

**Kodaks
and
Photographic
Supplies**

**Maynard's Photo
Stock House**

715 Pandora St. Phone R-360.

The National Association for the
Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in
the United States declares that at
least 70,000 more beds in hospitals are
needed for advanced cases of consump-

R. Roundan and W. C. Smith pre-
sented their credentials as delegates of
the Barbers' International Union, at the
last meeting of the Trades and Labor
Council.

A special meeting of the Maritime
unions was held at San Francisco last
week, to hear the report of the conven-
tion delegates and to discuss the situa-
tion on the Great Lakes.

The actuary of the Chicago unions
has sent to the Department of Labor in
Washington compilations showing that
the cost of living has doubled since 1904.

The A. F. of L. convention unani-
mously endorsed the strike against
"open shop" conditions on the Great
Lakes, and pledged moral and finan-
cial assistance to the seamen.

A proposal to arbitrate the shirtwaist
makers' strike in New York has been
accepted by both sides. The offer was
made by the State Board of Arbitration
and Mediation.

Mrs. Carrie Doherty King, of Crystal
Springs, Miss., is the only woman mail
carrier in her state. She delivers mail
on a rural route, making a circuit of
about twenty-five miles a day.

The carpenters of Sacramento have
selected April 1st next as the date for
the new scale to go into effect—from
\$4 to \$5. The first report had it this
month would see the change.

"The Longshoreman" is the name of
a neat eight-page paper printed in
Erie, Pa. It contains news of special
importance to those who follow the
calling indicated by its title, and its
standard is high.

The Bureau of the Census at Wash-
ington, D. C., reports difficulty to secure
the 68,000 enumerators to take the cen-
sus. The test is practically the same
as that used in 1900. It is not difficult.
The enumerators will earn about \$60
each.

The scale committee of Fernie (B. C.)
Type Union No. 555 has been success-
ful in securing an increase of the scale
from \$21 to \$24 per week. This feat
was accomplished without any friction
whatever, and the best of feeling prev-
ailed between the employers and em-
ployees.

The longshoremen of the city gave a
smoker under the auspices of the Inter-
national Longshoremen's Union, last
night, at A.O.U.W. Hall. The water-
front workers arranged a good pro-
gramme, and a pleasant evening was
spent by all.

Vernon, B. C., has placed in force a
revised scale for both the news and
book and job branches, the wages for
all journeymen being increased 50¢ per
day. The agreement provides for \$24
per week for book and job men, \$27 for
morning newspaper work and \$24 for
work on evening papers.

At the last meeting of the Laborers'
Protective Union, the election of offi-
cials took place, resulting in J. C. Wat-
ters being elected president, A. A. New-
ton vice-president, J. Goldstraw finan-
cial secretary, and A. R. Sherck cor-
responding secretary; delegates to Trades
and Labor Council, the president and
the two secretaries.

Representatives of the switchmen's
union of North America, and of the
railroads operating out of Chicago were
engaged last week, in Cleveland, Ohio,
in threshing out their differences be-
fore the Erdman act mediators. Chairman
Knapp and Dr. Nell. It is under-
stood that there is no immediate prospect
of an adjustment of the difficulty.

Negotiations between the executive
of the national hand-blown glass workers
union and the glass manufacturers
for a new wage scale, were continued
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The National Association for the
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the United States declares that at
least 70,000 more beds in hospitals are
needed for advanced cases of consump-

tion. Until these are provided, tuber-
culosis cannot be wiped out. Every
body in the United States gave \$5 to
provide hospitals for the dangerous
consumptives, sufficient funds would
be provided to destroy forever the
threat of tuberculosis.

Toronto has produced a choir boy—
Wilfred Morrison, by name—who, al-
though he is only thirteen years of
age, has, it is believed, the salary records for singers of his age.
He is now starting on a long concert
tour of the British Isles and France,
with contracts guaranteeing \$2,500 a
month in his trunk. Young Morrison
sang at Ottawa and Brockton Park on his
way to the sea-board and he is sailing
on the Empress of Ireland for his over-
seas engagement. His first concert in
the Old Country will be given before
the Young Men's Christian Association,
of Belfast. The lad's salary will be
the result of industrial training will

representatives that he would con-
sider the matter and let them know
his decision later on. Finally he had
to comply with the demand made, or
lose his chance of obtaining a cargo.
In a favorable report on the subject
of industrial training made by a
special committee at the recent meet-
ing of the American Federation of
Labor in Toronto this declaration was
made, says the Indianapolis News:
"The inquiries of the committee seem
to indicate that if the American
workmen is to retain the high stand-
ard of efficiency the boys and girls
of the country must have an oppor-
tunity to acquire educated hands
and brains, such as may enable them
to earn a living in a self-selected vo-
cation, and acquire an intelligent un-
derstanding of the duties of good ci-
tizenship." Probably the most impor-
tant effect of industrial training will

be the possibility if affords for a
"self-selected vocation." One of the
things that is seriously hampering the
product and progress of the world now
is the man in the wrong job. He is
never effective to the fullest degree.
Though he may get to be a fairly
good workman, his best powers are
wasted because he is not en-
gaged in the work he can do best.
At some other work, such as he is
really fitted for, his product would
not only be greater and more valuable,
but there would always be the pos-
sibility of his improving that pro-
duct to the general benefit of man-
kind. But necessity, which is the
mother of misfits as well as invention,
puts him into the place he can most
readily find when he needs to earn a
living, and he stays in it through
lack of chance to get out. Another
pervasive source of misfits is the pa-
ternal occupation. When a boy or young

man needs work it is often his father
who gets it for him; and naturally
it is generally easiest for him to get
the boy the same kind of work he is
doing himself. Thus the boy is made
more effective—
and consequently satisfied with his work
and himself—as a tiler, or he may
find himself behind the butcher's
block when he really ought to be a
traveling salesman. With his eyes
opened, as well as his hands and
brain, disciplined by industrial train-
ing, however, he has a wider view as
well as a wider choice, and a fairer
chance to get into the work that he is
really suited for. Of course, mistakes
will still be made, and many of them.
Even with industrial training we shall
be a long way from getting every man into his proper niche in
the world, but it will be a long step
in the right direction.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The latest
telegram received at the state depart-
ment from Managua indicates that
there are no prospects whatever for
the arrangements of peace between the
two contending factions. The idea of
a peace conference seems to have been
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The despatch adds that commerce and
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**TO-NIGHT
Cigarettes**
BEST FOR THE BOWELS AND LIVER
10¢
25¢ 50¢
Dreggs

WATCH Hillside Avenue Property

There is a great movement there that will develop into something presently.

For Three Days Only WE OFFER Reservoir Hill Lots AT THE OLD PRICES

SALE BY AUCTION

On Tuesday, Jan. 25, Commencing at 2 p.m., Sharp

ACTING UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from Arthur Davies, Esq., on the above date we shall offer at auction ON THE PREMISES the whole of the very choice furniture, furnishings, pictures and books at 1648 Prospect Street, Oak Bay, giving an unrivalled opportunity to those who desire to purchase really good furniture.

Partial synopsis of contents follows:

IN THE DRAWING ROOM

An exquisite, rosewood suite, beautifully inlaid and consisting of large cabinet with mirror, drawers and china shelves; overmantel to match; music cabinet and complete set of chairs, also large easy chair, all specially built to order by March, Jones & Cribb, of London and Leeds (Eng.), designed and erected by their famous cabinet maker, whose furniture suites gained the gold medal at the Paris Exposition in competition with the whole world. There is nothing finer in design or more perfect in workmanship in existence today than this suite. It is built entirely in Rosewood, the rarest and most expensive wood used on its original cost, for the man who built it is dead, and his masterpieces are being eagerly bought by wealthy collectors. In this room are also: A lady's writing desk in rich mahogany, almost new; a carpet square in excellent condition; a diningroom carpet in red; one of Crossley's best carpets, staircase runner to match, both these carpets have scarcely been used; easy chairs in grass and wicker, practically new; an oil painting by "Greaves," "Valley of the Fewsone"; a large engraving, "Tadema's Reading from Homer," one of the original, first-hundred, subscribed copies, very handsomely framed; a set of water colors by "Burton," being views of scenic beauty-spots in the neighborhood of Leeds, Yorkshire; these were painted to Mr. Davies' order twenty years ago, since when, the artist "Burton" has become one of the most celebrated painters in water colors.

IN THE DINING ROOM

A mission suite, one of the finest ever brought into Victoria; it is as good as new and consists of sideboard with B.B. plate bevelled mirror and plate shelf; full complement of drawers and cupboards; dinner wagon with two drawers and shelf; one very handsome, large reclining chair in massive oak with cushion and back in the best Spanish leather; two arm chairs and six dinner chairs, all in oak, very handsomely upholstered. In Spanish leather en suite; a very excellent china cabinet in oak with cathedral glass double door; a lady's writing desk in mission fully fitted; set of six water colors by "Mortimer" and "Lewis," English and Continental sea and landscapes, a very beautiful set and increasing in value daily owing to the increasing fame of the artists; an oil painting by the late "Lester Sutcliffe," one of his most daring and original sea pieces; a picture that would fetch a large sum of money if it were offered at Christie's in London; Sutcliffe's works are being eagerly secured by collectors; and other items too numerous to mention, including a set of silver-plate dish covers by Walker & Hall, Sheffield.

IN THE HALL

A Crossley carpet square in good condition; a Dutch dresser in fumed oak with cupboards, drawers, shelves, etc., but it is the beauty of the piece, its workmanship and the popularity and fashion of this design which will appeal to those who understand "what-is-what" in home furnishing. Two oil paintings by "Bellini," being copies of the famous frescoes (Pompeii) "Night and Morning," two of the most renowned studies of the semi-nude. A long flower stand; a large quantity of books, and many other items.

IN THE FIRST BEDROOM

A bedroom suite in rich mahogany, almost new, consisting of dressing table with three-quarter bevel mirror, B.B. plate, princess style; bureau with B.B. plate mirror and plenty of drawers; washstand with large and small drawers; this is a very pretty suite, suitable for any lady's bedroom. A brass and iron bedstead, full size, in white and gold; finest quality, full size moss mattress; carpet square, almost new, and other items.

IN THE NURSERY

English cot with mattress; baby's chairs, etc.; boys' cots; rugs, linoleum, etc., etc., all in excellent condition; also a small stove.

IN THE OTHER BEDROOMS

Dresser, washstand, bureau and three-cornered cupboard, in white enamel; dresser and washstand in oak; rugs, oilcloths, and many other items too numerous to mention.

IN THE KITCHEN AND PANTRIES

Monarch range, almost new; pans, tubs, linoleums, glass fronted kitchen cabinet; a very good large-sized dinner service of best English porcelain in blue and white; crockery of all sorts, etc.

MAYNARD & SONS.

Auctioneers
Victoria,

ON VIEW, MONDAY, JAN. 24

THE Portland Canal Smelters (TO BE INCORPORATED)

This company is being formed to erect a smelter at Stewart, B. C., to treat the lead and copper ores of the Portland Canal District.

The capital of the company will be \$1,000,000 in \$1 shares of which 400,000 shares are being offered to the public for subscription, the first 200,000 shares to be sold at par.

The company will be incorporated and allotment of shares made only after \$100,000 has been subscribed.

Terms of payment will be twenty-five per cent. on allotment, twenty-five per cent. four months after date of allotment, twenty-five per cent. eight months after date of allotment and twenty-five per cent. twelve months after date of allotment.

Applications for subscriptions in amounts of \$100 and upwards will be now received at the office of the undersigned and prospectuses and information will be furnished upon request.

F.W. Stevenson & Co.

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS

14-16 Mahon Building

1114 Government Street

LEADER OR NO LEADER

Involving the Troubles of an
Opposition and the Modus
Vivendi Reached

Alas for the ambitions of Honest John Jardine!

Assuming the functions and responsibilities of Opposition leader, and being publicly recognized as such before all the brilliant throng attending the opening of Parliament on Thursday afternoon, he was on Friday—but 48 hours later—once more a humble private member, and to be mentioned when next the Clerk of the House presents one of his resolutions to the House simply as "the honorable member for Esquimalt"—and not "the honorable Leader of the opposition."

It all came about with the kaleidoscopic rapidity of the characterize changes of governments and politics in British Columbia a decade or so ago. When Mr. Jardine came to the House on Thursday and graciously and gracefully spoke for His Majesty's most loyal Opposition in seconding the nomination of the Speaker, he did not exceed by one iota his right and privilege. For a member of the Government party to have come forward as seconder of such a resolution would certainly have less pleasantly attested the unanimity of the House. In paying tribute to Mr. Ebert's fairness, as well as his marked ability as a presiding officer, Mr. Brewster was in the lobby at the time, and so far as human eye can see, might have stepped into the breach had he been so inclined, as easily as Mr. Jardine.

Only he didn't.

When Mr. Jardine did, and won recognition as Leader of His Majesty's Opposition, Mr. Brewster was vast. He did not nurse his scruples secretly but sought out Mr. Jardine Thursday evening, and told him all about it pointedly. He even went so far, it is averred, as to say that Mr. Jardine could never be recognized as a real, bona-fide Liberal—having originally sought the suffrages of Esquimalt as something of a hybrid Labor-Liberal.

And Mr. Brewster, as a really-and-truly Liberal would not follow a Labor-Liberal leader, especially as he suspected him of Socialism anyway!

Mr. Jardine declined to see it that way. It struck him that with equal parliamentary experience, he was as fit as Mr. Brewster to lead a party reduced to somewhat attenuated proportions. And as for his Liberal orthodoxy, he pleasantly recalled that none had sought to challenge it when he had entered the lists at the last elections, and won out against an infinitely stronger opponent and under ten times more difficult conditions than Mr. Brewster had faced in winning his seat.

As the only member in the House who had won against heavy odds and practically single-handed, when his party went down, he intimated that it was scarcely up to Wise Men of the Party in Victoria to undertake to dictate to him or seek to cast a cloud on his political title.

And Thursday passed into Friday with the two sections of the Liberal party in British Columbia's Assembly cloven asunder.

When the seats were placed for the opening, alphabetical arrangement had been a convenient means of escape from a delicate situation. The Opposition seats accordingly were placed just so:

Brewster, Hawthornthwaite, Jardine, Williams!

In the arrangement prevailing on Friday morning, Mr. Williams had changed positions with Mr. Jardine for the closer companionship of his Comrade Hawthornthwaite, leaving Mr. Jardine at the extreme end of the Opposition rank.

Mr. Jardine naturally refused to stand for it, and exchanged seats with Mr. Brewster before the latter came taking the head of the line, and moving up to his books and papers, journals, statutes and rules of practice and procedure.

He was deeply interested in a report of the Columbia and Western Inquiry of three or four years ago when Mr. Brewster came in and wanted to oust him from the chair and its significance. The member for Alberni leaned over his colleague and reasoned with him, while Mr. Jardine smiled and shook his head.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite (next door) in the true place of leader by virtue of the fact that his name begins with "H" and is therefore second in the alphabetical list of Opposition members) also smiled, while preserving sphinx-like reticence.

Mr. Parker Williams smiled incidentally.

Finding that he could not make Mr. Jardine see things as he desired them to be seen, Mr. Brewster executed a graceful retreat until reinforcements could be brought to the battlefield. They came a few minutes later in the person of Mr. Jackson, who played an oratorical part in the late campaign. Mr. Jackson also exhorted and labored with the member for Esquimalt, but his eloquence appeared no more convincing with him than it had proven in the campaign.

Eventually the four Oppositionists got together. It was brought home to Mr. Brewster and Mr. Jardine that if they mutually persisted in discussing leadership, neither could get a party seconder for any motion he might desire to offer to the House.

And so it was agreed that each should be content to be a private soldier in the o'er thin ranks.

Of course, as a true Socialist, Mr. Hawthornthwaite does not admit the principle of leadership of any sort or kind. It is merely an accident in the fact that his name begins with the right letter that he now holds the next in parliament corresponding on the left of Mr. Speaker to that occupied by Premier McBride on the Right!

Meanwhile Mr. Brewster has changed places with Mr. Williams in order to be beside a party colleague, even if Mr. Jardine is a Labor-Liberal with traces of Socialism.

And this gives Mr. Williams the chair that is usually occupied by the Lieutenant of the Opposition.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite smiles amusely.

It is perhaps a little satisfaction to him that there is an H in his name—but then his name provides fairly well in variety of letters for all contingencies.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Announcement was made by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad this afternoon that the road had rejected the demands of the trainmen and conductors.

THE COLONIST

Established 1858

*The Leading Printers
of British Columbia*



Prices as low as consistent with first-class work. We have by far the largest and most complete office in British Columbia, comprising

Job Printing

Lithographing
Bookbinding
Photo Engraving
Copperplate Printing
Embossing
Label Printing and
Varnishing

Work done by us in any of the above departments cannot be excelled throughout Canada. Our aim is to do only first-class work at reasonable prices. In fact we will not turn out a poor job. Our object is to retain our customers with the quality of our work and the very reasonable prices.

We carry by far the largest and most complete stock of Flat Papers and Envelopes in British Columbia, and are always prepared to execute anything in our line, whether it be a Visiting Card or Commercial Work of any kind, printed or lithographed; Pamphlets, large or small Labels, plain, colored or varnished; Ruling, Punching, Binding Law Books, Blank Books, large or small; also making cuts or designs, such as Line Drawings, Zinc or Copper Half-tones. Lithograph Maps equal to any that can be got from the Eastern cities.

We are sole agents for the Tengwell Loose-Leaf Files and Binders, also the celebrated Majestic Loose-Leaf Ledger, the best on the market.

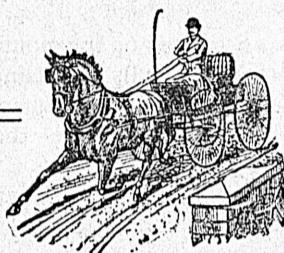
If merchants and others that have been getting their supplies from the East would give us a chance to compete before sending their orders away, they will find the work can be done better at home and at the same price in equal quantities.

TELEPHONE

THE COLONIST

197

The Victoria Transfer Company



Cabs Do you know that our Glass Front Carriages are at your disposal at the following charges—Four Persons, single hour, \$2.00; Four Persons, an hour and a half, or over, at per hour, \$1.50. In four hours a party of four can see the principal points of interest in the City of Victoria for the moderate charge of \$6.00.

Victorias If you wish, we can furnish a Victoria, at per hour, \$2.00; single hour, \$2.50. These vehicles accommodate three persons and are most suitable for ladies doing afternoon calling.

Tally-Ho's We have the only Six-Horse Turnouts in Victoria, driven by men who have had a life-long experience on the Cariboo Road and the White Pass and Yukon trails. These coaches leave the hotels at half past nine for the morning drive and two o'clock for the afternoon. All points of interest are covered and those in charge give the passengers a full explanation of everything that is considered of value to the tourist. The drive is about fourteen miles and takes from one and a half to two hours. The fare is \$1.00.

We have a small Tally-Ho, built to carry a party of twelve, including the driver. For rates apply at the office.

Furniture Trucks Furniture moving is an important undertaking. We have men who do nothing else. Our charges are—By the hour, \$1.50. With an extra man to help the charge will be increased to \$2.00 per hour.

Baggage and Express In this department prompt delivery is the important factor. If you are catching a steamer or train you like to know that your luggage or packages will be at the wharf or station in good time to depart with you. What is more annoying than searching for your belongings a minute before your steamer sails or your train pulls out. This is off-set by our claim checks. Our drivers check your baggage at your residence. You present the claim check to the baggage-master—show your ticket—he then gives you the railway or steamer check, and that is all. You then go on your way rejoicing. If we cannot attend to your order we will tell you and thus avoid suspense.

Express and General Drayage We have twenty-seven Express and Delivery Wagons. For the use of one of these we make a charge of—Per Hour, \$1.00.

Livery Better Single or Double Traps cannot be found on the Pacific Coast. Single Horse and Trap—Morning, \$2.50; Afternoon, \$3.00.

Teams We are prepared to supply teams for Half a Day at \$5.00, excepting Saturday, Sunday and Holidays, when the charge will be, half a day, \$7.50. For long distances, the office will furnish particulars.

Parcel Delivery We gather parcels in all parts of the city. In this branch of the business, we charge according to weight and distance, but the usual charges are from ten to twenty-five cents per package. If you miss the morning delivery, catch the afternoon. Morning leaves at 9 o'clock. Afternoon leaves at 3 o'clock.

Boarders We board your horse, look after your trap and harness—Per month, \$25.00. Our object is to please our patrons. We are responsible to them as to safety or damage done to furniture or goods. Our drivers, we believe, are civil and careful, and seldom knowingly overcharge. If by any chance a mistake occurs, come to the office or notify us at once. In other words, give us an opportunity to put right anything that displeases you.

129 Telephone 129
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

MANY VICTIMS OF C.P.R. WRECK

Part of Train Plunges Into Spanish River—Dead May Number 67

NORTH BAY, Ont., Jan. 22.—It is feared that about 60 people were killed yesterday when three cars of a Canadian Pacific passenger train on the Sault branch jumped from the track and, falling down a steep embankment, plunged through the bank into the Spanish river. The exact number is not yet known.

Some were drowned, others were burned, almost within hand reach of the drowned, and still others were crushed to death. One of the splintered cars was burned on the brink of the river.

According to stories told by injured passengers brought to Sudbury, it was one of the worst catastrophes in the history of Canadian railroads.

When the train left Sudbury at noon it carried about 100 souls. The train was made up as follows: Engine, mail and baggage car, express, second class coach, colonist, first class coach, dining car, American, Spanish dining car, 38 miles from Sudbury. The railroad at that point cuts into the side of a hill and crosses the river over an iron bridge. The bridge was approached at a fair rate of speed, and the engine, mail, baggage and express cars were on the structure.

Car Split in Two

For reasons not yet ascertained, the trucks of the second-class coach jumped the track. It struck the bridge abutments, and was split in two as clean as though the job had been done by a huge cleaver. The momentum of the train carried the half of the second-class coach with passengers, the colonist car, first-class car and dining car on their trucks down the bank and into the river.

The Pullman fell over on its side near the tracks. Caught in a trap every passenger on the second-class coach was drowned, and only the most heroic efforts saved eight persons from the dining car. Estimates by railroad men and survivors place the loss of life at sixty-five, although it must be admitted that it is hardly possible to arrive at anything like an accurate conclusion, even after many long hours of heroic work.

The condition of the track indicates that the wreck was caused by a weakened rail, which withstood the passage of the forward part of the train, but broke under the pressure.

The second-class car which was cut into at the bridge contained mostly foreigners, whose names are hard to ascertain. The first-class car, which carried twenty passengers, is under the water of Spanish river, only part of the roof showing. It is said two escaped. Five bodies are supposed to be in the dining car.

Four of the injured have died, and others are in a dying condition.

Joseph Kemant, M. Spiksboom and Mike Niclonke are reported among the dead.

C. P. R. Fireman Lavery, from North Bay, who was a passenger, is reported drowned, may be safe. Two of his companions, George McIlheney and Reasbeck are undoubtedly drowned.

D. A. Mundy, of the general C. P. R. staff, Montreal, has been located, and was not on the wrecked train.

C. P. R. Travelling Auditor Robertson has not been located, and was probably drowned.

Fireman Reasbeck, of North Bay, took out an insurance policy for \$2,000 before the wreck. His relatives live at Vankleek Hill.

W. J. Bell, of Sudbury, is very seriously injured, and may not recover.

The following are also reported injured: George McClellan, travelling auditor; C. P. R.; P. Kinah, Bruce mines; Clara W. Tees, Cochrane; Father Carrier, Blind River.

May Reach 67.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 22.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Canadian Pacific officials said that 37 persons were known to be dead in the wreck of the continent-bound express.

From the number of missing, it is estimated that the death list may reach as high as sixty-seven.

Thirty-seven passengers were injured. Several of them are expected to die. Ten bodies have been recovered.

Divers are at work on the submerged cars.

WASHINGTON'S WORD

Steamship Cleveland Will Be Fined if She Lands Passengers at San Francisco

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—If the Hamburg-American line steamship Cleveland, just completing a trip around the world with about 650 New York tourists, does not wish to incur a penalty under the coastwise laws of \$200 for each passenger aboard, she must go to Victoria, B. C. instead of terminating the voyage at San Francisco.

In response to a request for instructions from the collector at San Francisco, Acting Secretary Cable, of the department of commerce and labor, has notified him that the law governing the case is clear. It says: "No foreign vessel shall transport passengers between ports or places in the United States, either directly or by way of a foreign port, under a penalty of \$200 for each passenger so transported and landed."

It has been contended, Mr. Cable says, that the law applies only to coastwise business, and the business of the Cleveland is not coastwise business; but there is nothing in the law itself thus limiting it. The Cleveland is under foreign license.

Artificial Camphor

Since the invention of celluloid, the consumption of camphor has increased to such degree that the manufacture of artificial camphor has become an industry of considerable importance. Seventy per cent. of the camphor annually consumed is employed in the manufacture of celluloid, and only thirteen per cent. for pharmaceutical purposes. Natural camphor is obtained by the distillation of the wood of the camphor laurel, a tree which grows in great forests in Japan and Formosa. Since 1905 artificial camphor has been made by the action of various acids upon the essence of camphene. It differs from natural camphor only in its action upon polarized light. When sufficiently refined it possesses, in all other respects, the same properties as natural camphor. Its invention is due to

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SILVER SPRING

The
Best Beer
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The Silver Spring Brewery

Steamship Service

BETWEEN

Victoria--Vancouver--Seattle

BY THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE AND PRINCESS VICTORIA.

ancouver Route—Leaves Victoria daily at 1 a. m., arriving Vancouver at 7 a. m. Returning leaves Vancouver daily at 1:30 p. m., arriving Victoria at 6:30 p. m.

All Berths not paid for by 5 p. m. will be cancelled.

Seattle Route—Leaves Victoria daily except Sunday at 12:05 a. m., arriving Seattle at 7 a. m. Returning leaves Seattle at 9:30 a. m. daily except Sunday, arriving Victoria at 3 p. m.

Passengers will not be allowed on board before 9 p. m.

1102 Government Street

L. D. CHETHAM,
City Passenger Agent.

Special Excursion Through Mexico

Personally Conducted
Rate Only \$14.00

Which provided meals and berths on steamer and rail transportation through Mexico via Guadalajara, L. I., and Puebla, from Seville, Feb. 21, to Mexico City, Feb. 24th, \$8.00, stopping and returning by way of San Francisco, 1 day at Los Angeles, 1 day Mazatlan; 2 days Manzanillo and 1 day Acapulco.

This will give opportunity to see the very best scenery and most fertile soil in Mexico.

For further information and reservations, call or address C. S. BAXTER, 809 Government St., Victoria.

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TO AND FROM MEXICO.

Europe and Eastern Canada

VIA TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE

steamer and San Pedro providing sufficient intermediate offers.

S. S. Lonsdale will leave on or about the 21st of each month.

Apply to Shalloress and Macaulay, Agents, Victoria.

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STEAMSHIP CO.**
FOR SAN
FRANCISCO
AND
Southern California
Leave Victoria 8 a. m., January 22, 1910.
steamers UMATILLA or CITY OF PUEBLA.
THROUGH SERVICE
Leave Seattle Jan. 24, 9 a. m.; Feb. 1, 2 p. m.; steamers PRESIDENT or QUEEN; For Southeastern Alaska, COTTAGE CITY
leaving Seattle Jan. 28, 3 p. m.; TICHLER AND FREIGHT OFFICE—1117 Wharf St., Phone 4-2231.
R. P. RITCHET & CO., Ltd., Agents.
C. D. DUNNAN, Gen. Passenger Agent.
112 Market St., San Francisco.
For further information obtain folder.

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We have 7 acres of fine
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Head, all cleared, splen-
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Land in this district is
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TRUNK
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Solid wide Vestibule
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Longest Double-track Route under one
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**TO THE
KLONDIKE**
During the period navigation is closed
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operates stages between White Horse and
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TRAFFIC DEPT., W. P. & R.
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S. S. VADSO
will sail

**For Northern B. C.
Ports**

Calling at Bella Coola on
Wednesday, Jan. 26

John Barnsley
Agent.

534 Yates St.

What Will This Stock Be Worth

is the question that comes first to the mind of the keen, careful captain of money.

If we flung out our opinion, regardless of what the conclusions are predicated upon, you would call it biased—lop-sided.

* * * * *

You have all seen the announcements that this Company is planning to put down 37 wells—21 on its 60 acres in Midway, California—16 on its 40 acres in Coalinga. One well is now drilling, the Andrew Gray, down more than 1,000 feet en route to a possible depth of 2200 feet, where we expect to strike the same oil pool that the great St. Lawrence, 4,000 barrels per day, is tapping.

* * * * *

Supposing we get a well of this magnitude? Supposing we only get a 2,000 barrel well, or to put it more carefully—we call it conservatism in this part of the world—a 1,000 barrel well?

What does this mean?

Get your pencil and scrap paper and begin figuring!

1,000 barrels per day at 65c per barrel is \$650 per day (you know they are paying 65c for oil in Midway!) Oil wells are like an alligator's mouth—open all night, 7 days in the week, 52 weeks in the year, so at the end of the 365th day, you find your well has turned out \$237,250 gross.

* * * * *

It costs 2c. per barrel to bring the oil up, or a total of \$7,300 per annum to a producer of 365,000 barrels to market his product. In the Midway country, deep territory, it costs in the neighborhood of \$20,000 to put down a well. The price of the well, plus the technical cost of production, figuring on the basis of 1,000 barrels per day, is therefore \$27,300. In other words, at the end of the year, you have a net profit of \$209,950.

* * * * *

Stupendous, isn't it? But nevertheless, entirely true.

Mind you, this is but one, lone, solitary sentinel of the desert, working day and night, year in and year out for you, producing as we figured \$209,950 for how long—perhaps forever—because the history of California wells shows them to be almost perpetual.

* * * * *

Twenty-one wells, altogether, are provided for on our Midway property.

Supposing you had 21 wells, producing 1,000 barrels per day each, and as the country in which we are drilling is as flat as a nigger baby's head—there is nothing to stop us from getting into the same colossal pool that the St. Lawrence has struck!

Well, the figures are simply too big to talk about. They make a man dizzy and cause him to wonder if there is really so much money in the world.

* * * * *

This is only speaking about one tiny bit of our property.

There are, in Coalinga, the greatest oil fields in the world, 40 acres, which this Company owns body, boots and breeches, and while it is excellent territory and all that, still it is not our pet!

Coalinga last year turned out approximately one-fourth of the total oil of California—\$8,000,000 worth.

* * * * *

In Coalinga a few days ago, E. L. Dohaney, C. A. Canfield, Tom O'Donnell, and a few other oil wizards formed a \$25,000,000 company, known as the American Oil Fields Company, to operate on Coalinga land, within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of our 40 acres.

The property we have will hold, according to our plans and specifications, 16 wells.

This is what is known as shallow territory, the depth of wells being from 800 to 1,000 feet, and, of course, are put down at correspondingly smaller expense.

They are not so voluminous as the Midway wells, yet they are just as productive and will pay as much in their tenure of life, expense and everything considered, as gushers.

The motive or propelling force for now advertising stock at 25c per share non-assessable, is to get sufficient capital to put down two wells—one in Coalinga, and another in Midway.

We plan work in Coalinga by the 15th and should be marketing oil from this territory not later than the middle of May.

* * * * *

Then, this Company has 640 acres up the mountain range, 20 miles, unproven, 'tis true, but wonderfully promising, nevertheless. In due time this territory will be tested, and it is apt to prove the choicest morsel of the lot. In brief, these are the assets of the Canadian Pacific Oil Co. of B. C., Ltd.

You ask what this stock will be worth. We will cite a few instances and let you draw your own conclusions:—

* * * * *

Lucille stock sold at 15c, is now worth \$12.25 per share.

Westshore, selling at 25c and 50c, now worth \$4.50, and has paid dividends amounting to nearly three times the capital stock. This, too, when they were getting but 25c per barrel for oil.

Penal, selling originally at 60 cents, now \$27 per share, and has paid dividends already more than 4 times its capitalization, on a tract not one whit better than our 60 acres in Midway, and the country is only partially developed.

Sterling (our H. H. Blood was one of the organizers), selling at 30 cents a share, has paid more than twice its par value in dividends; stock now selling for \$3.85, with none offered for sale.

Kern River, selling once for 50c, has practically paid its par value in dividends; now worth \$13.50.

Monte Cristo, kicking round the market in San Francisco a few years ago at 10c, now in the neighborhood of \$2.00.

Peerless, which has paid dividends nearly \$8,000 per acre on 160 acres—and this was paid on contract oil, at 20c per barrel—where they were bound up to deliver 9,000,000 barrels—not on the market.

Most of the Monte Cristo's dividends were paid on a basis of 17c oil, too, as against 50, 65 and 73 cent oil today.

* * * * *

Let's see what Blood says the C. P. O. Co. of B. C., Ltd., will pay.

"The C. P. O. Co. of B. C., Ltd., should pay 25 per cent. and may be 33 per cent. per annum on par. All we have to do to pay this dividend is—get a 2,000 bbl. well. This would mean \$365,000 per annum, figuring oil on the basis of 50 cents at the well. Calculating on 1,500,000 shares outstanding Treasury stock, each shareholder would get 40 per cent. per share dividend computing his stock on the basis of par, or \$1.00 per share. Stock in this corporation is selling for 25 cents per share—thus shareholders purchasing now at 25 cents would get four times this amount, or the grand total of 160 per cent. on the investment."

* * * * *

Stock is offered for a few days at two-bits per share. It will move to 50c before the rise of many suns.

It affords, in the opinion of some of the careful men of Vancouver Island and the Mainland an opportunity for investment where the capital is safe and the income certain.

Country buyers had best make known their plans by wire to insure getting in at the current price.

25 Cents

CANADIAN PACIFIC OIL CO. OF B. C. LTD.

Royal Loan & Trust Co., Ltd., Fiscal Agents

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Victoria, B. C.

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Each word, word, insertion, per
cent, discount on size, and consecutive
insertions—cash with order. No advertise-
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Good stock. 723 Cormorant St.

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nace cleaners. Mossy roofs cleaned.
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repaired and pressed; umbrellas and
parasols, re-made; re-covered. Guy W. Walker,
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of wood and coal. Delivered to any
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GO TO A. G. CHANCE TO GET YOUR FALL
WOODS. Wood piled in yards, or let before
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leagues Coal, Comox Anthracite Coal,
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Telephone 83; 1322 Government St.

KINGHAM, J. & CO., OFFICE 1203
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of the city at current rates. Phone 447.
Wharf, foot of Chatham St.

PAINTER, J. E., & SONS—COAL, WOOD
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cheese, cream and butter; 500g. of

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\$300 BUYS A LOT ON SHAKESPEARE

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\$325 EACH FOR TWO LOTS IN VIC-

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\$700 BUYS A CORNER LOT ON VAN-

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\$25 cash, balance \$10 per month.

\$800 BUYS ONE OF THOSE FINE

full sized lots on Hillside avenue,

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\$900 BUYS A HIGH DRY LOT, FAIR-

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For quick sales list your property with us.

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\$1600 FOR A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE

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\$1750 BUYS A BRAND NEW UP-TO-

date house on James Bay. Good

basement and fully modern.

\$2000 FOR A 5-ROOMED HOUSE;

fully modern; recently built.

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\$2850 MODERN 7-ROOMED HOUSE

on Denman street; electric

light and all conveniences; good garden.

Easy terms.

\$3000 GOOD 6-ROOMED 2-STORY

dwelling on Croft street; fully

modern; fine lawn and outbuildings.

\$3100 BUYS A 5-ROOMED HOUSE ON

James Bay; rents for \$30 per

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\$6250 FOR A 2-STORY FRAME

dwelling on Fort street, near

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\$1250 FOR TWO CORNER LOTS ON

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\$700 ONLY FOR 1/4 ACRE, CLEARED

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BUILDING, lot 135x135, on a corner;

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this house and large grounds only \$2,300, on

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7-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN, FULL

basement on Cook St., lot 60x120.

For sale, \$1,500, on cash payment of

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take one or two good lots as cash.

HERALD ST.—LOT 60x120, BETWEEN

Government and Store. Price \$9,000,

on terms.

VICTORIA WEST—ONE LOT 61x120, ON

Vancouver St., \$600, on terms.

THE STUART ROBERTSON CO

121 Broad Street.

SAANICH—10 ACRES OF FINE FRUIT

land, with sea frontage; \$100 per acre.

DAVIE STREET—SIX-ROOM HOUSE

and lot, \$2,650.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN IN THE

All Assurance Co., Ltd., of London,

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TOLMIE AVE.—NINE ROOMED HOUSE

1 1/2 acre under cultivation; \$5,000.

30 ACRES ON SOUTH END OF COW-

ICHAN Lake, logged, with 200 yards

water frontage; for \$45 per acre.

D. MCINTOSH

REAL ESTATE

Mahon Bldg. Phone 1749.

1 LOT ON FRANCES AVE., 60x120. ONLY

\$1,450.

2 LOTS ON HULTON STREET, CLOSE TO

Oak Bay car. Only \$1,300.

2 LOTS, BURLEIGH PARK. \$675 each.

CORNER, EDMONTON RD. AND SHELB-

bourne St. \$350.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Clayoquot School.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed

"Tender for Schoolhouse at Clayoquot,"

will be received by the Honorable the

Minister of Public Works up to noon

of Tuesday, the 25th day of January,

1910, for the erection and completion

of a small one-room frame schoolhouse

at Clayoquot, B. C.

Plans, specifications, contract and

forms of tender may be seen on and

after the 6th day of January, 1910, at

the offices of the Government Agent

at Alberta, John Price, Esq., the Sec-

retary of the School Board, Clayoquot,

and at the Department of Public Works,

Victoria, B. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied

by an accepted bank cheque or certi-

cate of deposit on a chartered bank of

Canada, made payable to the Honorable

Minister of Public Works for a sum

equivalent to ten per cent of the

amount of the tender, which shall be

forfeited if the party tendering decline

to enter into contract when called upon

to do so, or if he fail to complete the

work contracted for. The cheques or

certificates of deposit of unsuccessful

tenders will be returned to them upon

the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless

made out on the forms supplied, signed

with the actual signature of the tenderer,

and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not neces-

sarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,

Public Works Engineer,

Lands and Works Department,

Victoria, B. C., 4th January, 1910.

TENDERS

Are invited up to January 31st, 1910,

for the purchase of 250 acres (more or

less) of very choice farming and fruit

land, known as the "Keating Property."

It is described on the map as Section

12 and part of Section 11, of Range 2

East, and Section 12 of Range 2 East

of South Saanich. This property is

crossed by the Victoria and Sidney rail-

way and is about ten miles from Vic-

toria. It is partly cleared and there

is considerable valuable timber on the

land. This property can easily be di-

vided into 5 or 10 acre tracts, and is

one of the most valuable estates in the

Saanich peninsula.

The highest or any tender not neces-

sarily accepted. Further particulars

may be obtained by application to

GEO. H. SLUGGETT,

Sluggett P. O.

Or to J. P. WALLS,

516 Bastion Square.

VICTORIA BUILDING SO-
CIETY NO. 2.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held at the Secretary's Office, 617 Trounce Avenue, Saturday, 29th January, 1910, at 8 p. m., for the following business:

To receive the Directors' and Auditors' Reports, the Secretary's Report and Balance Sheet, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Election of Officers and Board of Management.

Sixteenth drawing for an appropriation.

See that your shares are in good standing.

By order

A. S. G. FLINT,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Beresford School.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Schoolhouse at Beresford, B. C." will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Tuesday, the 25th day of January, 1910, for the erection and completion of a small one-room frame schoolhouse at Beresford in the Kamloops Electoral District.

Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 6th day of January, 1910, at the offices of the Government Agent at Kamloops, and at the Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works for a sum equivalent to ten per cent of the amount of the tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenders will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,

Public Works Engineer,

Lands and Works Department,

Victoria, B. C., 4th January, 1910.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve notice of which was given in the Gazette of the 28th of October, 1909, reserving all foreshore abutting on the East Coast of Vancouver Island and extending from the head of Saanich Inlet to the 52nd parallel of north latitude, and all coal underlying the said foreshore, as well as the coal under the sea fronting the said foreshore, and extending out therefrom a distance of one mile, is cancelled.

ROBERT A. RENWICK,

Deputy Commissioner of Lands.

Lands Department, Victoria, B. C., 5th January, 1910.

FOR SALE

DRY GOODS
MILLINERY
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL

SPENCER NEWS

FURNITURE
CROCKERY
SHOES
MEN'S CLOTHING



**\$27.50 to \$35.00
Ladies' Suits,
\$14.75**

A shipment of these suits came to hand today, and as the season is practically over for selling them at their regular prices, we have marked them at the January Sale Price. They came in Serges, Venetian, Vicuna and Panamas, in colors, grey, green, wisteria, Oxford, mauve, navy and black. Also a few stripe effects. Regular values \$27.50 to \$35.00. Monday ... \$14.75

Newest Styles in Ladies' Neckwear at Special Jan. Sale Prices

WHITE LAWN AND LACE STOCK, with lawn ruching 25¢
WHITE TUCKED WASH STOCK, finished embroidery and lace ruching 25¢
FINE LAWN STOCK, with lace ruching and bow to match 50¢
DAINTY SATIN AND LACE COLLARS, with narrow silk braid and beaded trimming 50¢
WHITE LAWN AND GUIPURE LACE STOCK, with nice full jabot to match, \$2.00 and \$1.50
WHITE SWISS EMBROIDERED TURNOVERS, some very dainty patterns, each 25¢, 30¢ and 15¢
FANCY SILK AND SATIN DOUBLE BOWS, with shield fastener, all colors, 35¢ and 25¢
FANCY VELVET RIBBON BOWS, in black and colored, each 75¢, 50¢ and 25¢

Auto Veiling at, per yd., 35c

Special value in CHIFFON
AUTO VEILING, 20 in. wide, beautifully quality in colors, navy blue, brown, white, black, grey, green, taupe, prune, reseda, mauve, sky, champagne and purple. Special, per yard 35¢

Shoe Buyers' Confidence

The confidence of the public in the solid bargains to be obtained here is well shown in the large numbers who come back again and again—for more—and go away better pleased than ever. And no wonder!—Look at these prices:

Men's Sporting Books, 15 inches high, made of best oil tanned leather, tan or black. Regular price \$6.00. Monday ... \$4.50

Men's English-made Box Calf Bluchers, medium weight, full bellows tongue, tan or black. Regular price \$6.00. Monday \$4.50

Men's Box Calf Bluchers, stout sewn soles. Regular value \$2.50 and \$3.00. Monday ... \$1.95

Women's Boots, in box calf and Dongola kid, Blucher cut. Regular value \$2.50. Monday's price \$1.75

Women's Boots and Oxfords, box calf and Dongola kid. Regular value \$2.00. Monday ... \$1.25

Women's Evening Slippers, patent leather and vici kid. Regular prices \$2.50 and \$3.00. Special Monday \$1.75

Women's Cloth Overgaiters, black, 10-button length. Regular price 50c. Monday ... 25¢

Boys' School Boots, in strong buff leather, all sizes, 11 to 5. Regular price \$1.50. Special Monday ... 90¢

Girls' Box Calf and Dongola Kid Boots, Blucher cut. Regular price \$2.00. Monday ... \$1.25

Infants' Soft Sole Moccasins, in tan, pink, white, etc. Regular price 40c. Monday 25¢

**Hair Dressing Parlors:
3rd Floor Annex.**

Madame Russell, Specialist in Transformation, Manicuring, Etc.

**The Girl From 12 to 16 Years
Her Underclothing**

Simplicity and neatness are of course the two requisites. Elaboration displayed on any of her clothes is poor taste. The following special garments from our White Sale are practical underclothes at practical prices.

DRAWERS
At 40c.—Cambric with an embroidery edge.
At 50c.—Muslin with full ruffle trimmed with imitation torchon and edge.

NIGHTGOWNS
At 75c.—Cambric, trimmed daintily at the neck with embroidery.

SKIRTS
At \$1.00—Good substantial kind with pleated embroidery ruffle. At \$2.00—Flounce trimmed with lace and having three rows of insertion above the flounce. Good full underlay.

Night Dresses and Corset Covers

Night Dresses at \$1.25—This is an extra special value. They are made in slipover styles with deep yoke of all-over embroidery; three-quarter sleeves of embroidery. Extra well made and finished.

Corset Covers at 25c.—Corset covers made of cotton in very dainty styles, trimmed with torchon lace. Other styles trimmed with beading and baby ribbon.

Corset Covers at 35c.—These are made in both tight and loose fitting styles, trimmed with lace and embroidery.

Corset Covers at 50c.—Here is one style which we are sure will appeal to you; made with three rows of insertion across the front, neck and sleeves finished with torchon lace. Other styles with yoke of wide lace.

Corset Covers at 75c.—These are extra special value. One style is of all-over embroidery, trimmed with lace. Others are made of yoke of lace, narrow beading and baby ribbon to fit. 75c and 90c.

Combinations of drawers and corset cover of fine nainsook, with ribbon beading and either lace and embroidery trimmings commend themselves to women who like both price and garments to fit. 75c and 90c.

Monday's Sale Features Are an Exquisite Assortment Ladies' Fine Net and Silk Waists

The Sale of Ladies' High Grade Waists, which is scheduled to take place Monday, will

stir the buying interest of every woman who wishes to procure a fine, stylish waist at a considerable saving. This magnificent assortment comprises a number of beautiful French effects. Fine hand-embroidery and lace adorn the fronts of

the silk ones, but the general make-up of the Net Waists included is, indeed, above comprehension.

Reg. Val. \$6.75 to \$11.50, Monday, \$3.75

The Waists shown in our Government Street windows at \$3.75 comprise values leading from \$6.75 to \$11.50. These are in net and silk. The net ones are lined throughout, and are beautifully made. The silk is indeed a marvel, and reflects great credit on the manufacturer's skill. They are in shades of ecru, light blue and white. Your choice of these Monday at \$3.75.

Regular \$18.50 to \$35.00 Waists, Monday, for \$7.50

Charming Styles in Women's Waists which are regularly priced at figures ranging from \$18.50 to \$35.00, proudly invite the scrutiny of ladies of taste and refinement. These include all-over nets and finest silk, trimmed with beautiful French embroidery, Valenciennes with Maderia embroidery and green silk ribbons, touches of individuality that make them quite the most fairy-like waists that imagination could paint. But just imagine the great reduction, from \$18.50 to \$35.00—your choice Monday at \$7.50

Reg. Val. \$12.50 to \$17.50, Monday, \$5

All lovers of the Waist Beautiful will be here sharp on time Monday morning, as beyond a doubt these are the greatest bargains that have been offered for some time. This lot consists also of all-over net and silk. The fronts are handsomely trimmed with French trimming, while the beautiful embroidered fronts lend a charm to them that is simply entrancing. A glance at our Government Street window means much to you.

Regular \$18.50 to \$35.00 Waists, Monday, for \$7.50

Charming Styles in Women's Waists which are regularly priced at figures ranging from \$18.50 to \$35.00, proudly invite the scrutiny of ladies of taste and refinement. These include all-over nets and finest silk, trimmed with beautiful French embroidery, Valenciennes with Maderia embroidery and green silk ribbons, touches of individuality that make them quite the most fairy-like waists that imagination could paint. But just imagine the great reduction, from \$18.50 to \$35.00—your choice Monday at \$7.50

Children's Skirts

Ages 2 to 14, at 50c to \$2.00

Our January White Sale offers a multitude of substantial savings to all mothers of moderate means, and who always make it a point to make their small purse go as far as possible.

Children's Skirts, made of fine cambric trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, and fine Swiss embroidery and insertion, some with bands, others in waist styles. These would ordinarily sell for twice what we are asking in our January Sale.



Blankets and Down Quilts Prices Lower

A rare opportunity to buy an extra good quality Wool Blanket at the price usually paid for a very inferior blanket. The fact that they are soiled does not detract from the quality in any way. The number is limited, so don't neglect making your purchases on Monday morning.

Fine White Wool Blankets, heavy quality, pink or blue borders. The \$6.75 quality. Slightly soiled. On Sale Monday, per pair \$4.50

Fine White Wool Blankets, very large and heavy, pink or blue borders or checked. The \$7.50 quality. Soiled. On Sale Monday, per pair \$4.90

Fine White Wool Blankets, pure fleece, large size, very soft and warm. The \$8.75 quality. Slightly soiled. On Sale Monday, per pair \$5.75

Down Quilts—Art silk-alike covering, paneled with solid colors, large assortment of patterns. The regular \$6.75 quality. On Sale Monday \$4.50

To Mothers of Boys



Prices on Suits and Reefs Fall Just in Time for the Boy Who Wears Out Two a Season.

Some of these worthy clothes are from our own carefully chosen stock. On the others the loss is on the makers, who had either too many garments or an overplus of cloth, which they were glad to make up.

At \$5.75—There are 150 Norfolk and double-breasted jacket suits of all-wool cheviots, for boys of 8 to 16 years.

At \$1.50—About the same number of reefs of fancy and plain blue cheviot, for boys of 3 to 14 years. Several degrees of fineness among these, costing ordinarily all the way from \$2.25.

The reduction in prices is important, but more important is the absence of any lowering of quality below our regular high standard.

Flurry in the Dress Goods Market

A Demonstration

The celebrated Vanishing Massage Cold Cream is now being demonstrated and we invite you to try its wonderful properties.

This cream is by far the best of its kind ever introduced and gives unbounded satisfaction to all who have used it. An application renders the skin soft, smooth and velvety and immediately allays any smarting and roughness caused by cold winds, sunburn, etc. It can be used in all cases where a healing and nourishing tonic is required.

It is absolutely free from any injurious ingredients, is not greasy and is immediately absorbed by the skin. Massage Treatment Free.

Sold in Pots at 25¢ and 50¢

Fancy Lustre cream grounds with colored stripes. Sale 50¢

Duchess Cloth, fine rich satin finish, in light navy, navy, marine, grey, taupe, myrtle, moss, seal brown, nut brown. Sale 75¢

Self-Striped Satin Cloth, in red, navy, marine, seal brown, myrtle and black. Sale \$1.00

Panama, navy, marine, light grey, brown, seal brown, myrtle and black. Sale 50¢

Satin Soliel, in navy, terra cotta, grey, brown. Sale 50¢

Duchess Cloth, in navy, tangerine, fawn, red, marine, myrtle, sage, seal brown, light brown. Sale Price 1.00

Broadcloth, in seal brown, nut brown, marine, navy, light fawn, moss, 52 inches wide. Sale 1.25

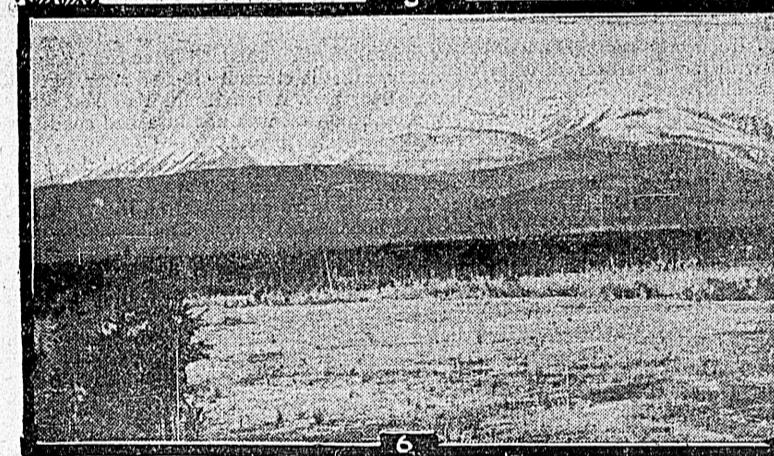
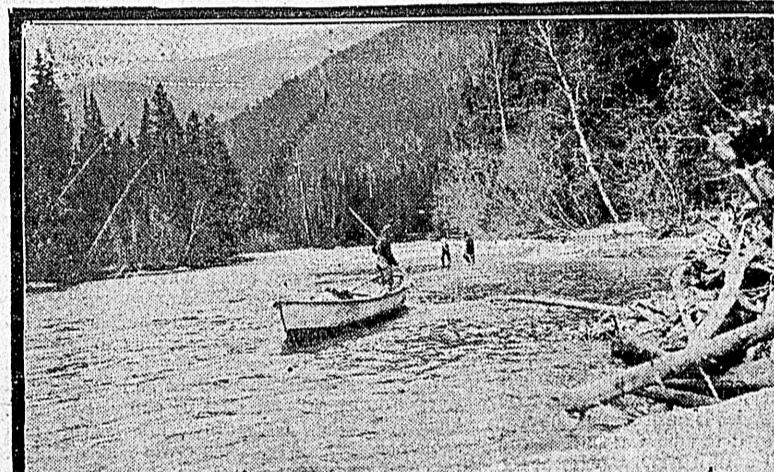
**Hair Dressing Parlors:
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Madame Russell, Specialist in Transformation, Manicuring, Etc.

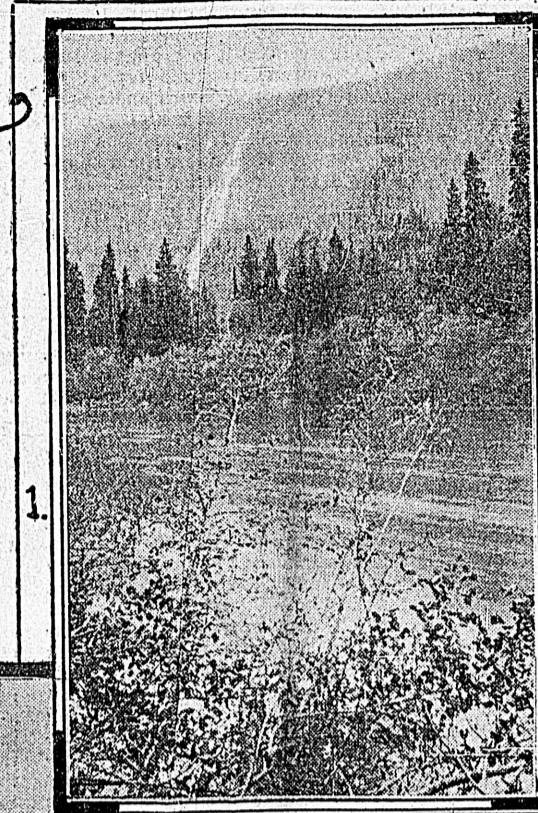
T. David
Thompson

EXPLORER, SURVEYOR, ASTRONOMER

BEING A BRIEF APPRECIATION OF THE
ORIGINAL PIONEER OF THE KOOTENAY, AND
DISCOVERER OF ATHABASCA PASS, THE UPPER
COLUMBIA, AND KOOTENAY LAKE AND RIVER.
WITH ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SCENES
OF HIS DISCOVERIES BY COURTESY OF G. H. ELLAGOTT, P. L. S.



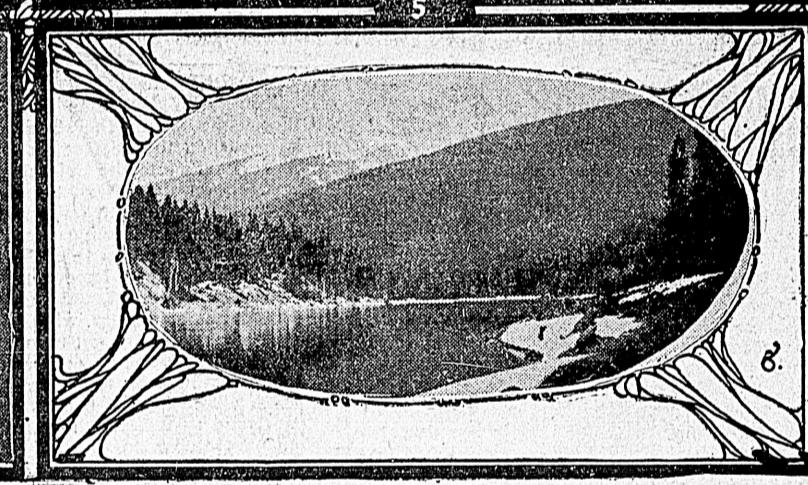
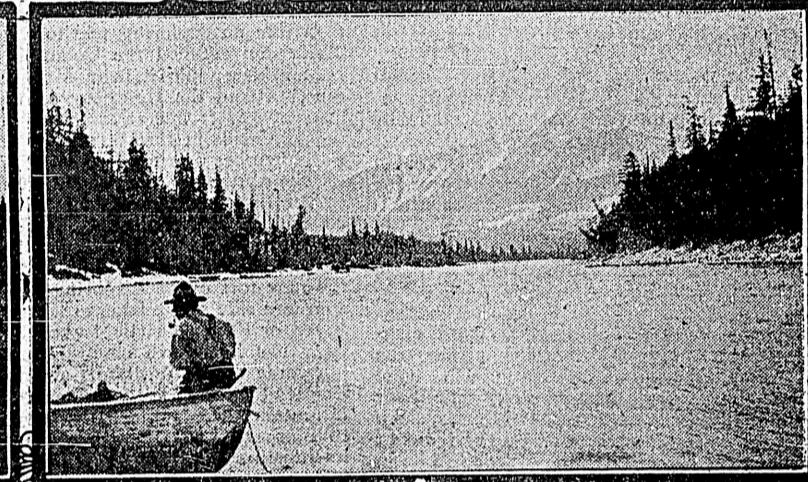
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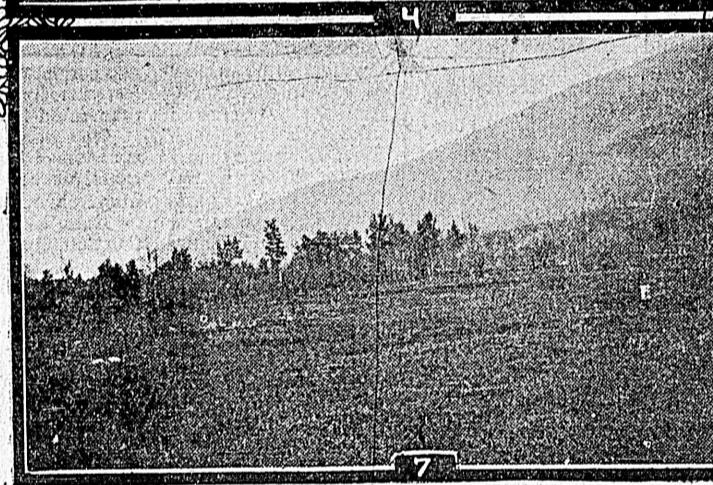
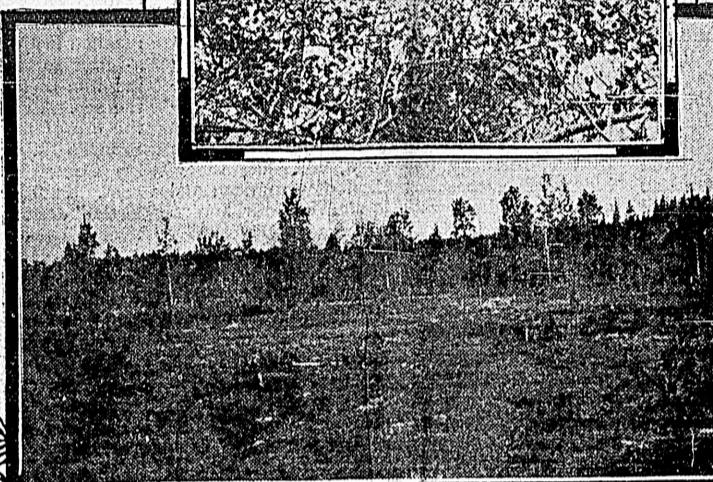
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There will be general and genuine rejoicing among historians and the booklovers of Canada over the good news contained in a letter recently received by the Provincial Librarian, Mr. E. O. S. Scholfield, from his colleague, Mr. Avern Pardoe, Librarian of the sister province of Ontario, to the effect that the maps and journals of the pioneer explorer David Thompson, were not after all destroyed, as had been previously announced, in the late fire which worked so much other loss and damage in the Parliament buildings at Toronto. Happily the Thompson journals chanced to be at the time of the fire in the Crown Survey vaults, to which their preservation must be attributed; and there still remains opportunity for British Columbia to secure transcripts of the very considerable portions of the Thompson journals which deal particularly with the explorer's penetration into what are now the Kootenay and Cariboo districts of British Columbia. That such transcripts must be regarded as necessary as well as exceedingly valuable acquisitions to the library of this Province will be readily conceded when it is remembered that David Thompson, one of the best observers as well as one of the most intrepid explorers of his time, kept most voluminous journals with the greatest care, and enjoys the honor of having been the discoverer of the upper Columbia and of the Kootenay, although not, according to the popular misconception, discoverer of the Thompson river, which bears his name.

The manuscript collection in the Ontario provincial library includes Thompson's diaries and the original map made by him in 1813, embodying the results of his explorations and discoveries from 1793 to that date, together with the results of researches by his contemporaries and his few predecessors in penetration of the mysteries of the new western world. This map is unquestionably one of the most fascinating works of the earliest Canadian geographers, and is doubly interesting to British Columbians as it is the first map made of the eastern interior of the Province, in which the Fraser, the Columbia, and the Thompson have their rise, and contains not unnaturally many minor errors which subsequent explorers and geographers have set right. Even the title, appearing in one corner of the map in quaint old English script, is eloquent of the spirit of

pioneering enterprise, adventure, zeal in conquest of the wilderness. It reads as hereunder:

MAP
of the
NORTH-WEST TERRITORY
of the
PROVINCE OF CANADA
From Actual Surveys During the Years
1792 to 1812

This map, made for the North West Company in 1813 and 1814 and delivered to the Honorable William McGillivray, then Agent, embraces the region lying between 45 and 60 degrees North Latitude, and 84 and 124 degrees West Longitude, comprising the Surveys and Discoveries of 20 years, namely the Discovery and Survey of the Oregon Territory to the Pacific Ocean, the Discovery of the Athabasca Lake, Slave River and Lake from which flows Mackenzie's River to the Arctic Sea, by Mr. Philip Fumer; the route of Sir Alexander Mackenzie in 1792 down part of Fraser's River, together with the Survey of this River to the Pacific Ocean by the late John Stuart of the North West Company.

By DAVID THOMPSON,
Astronomer & Surveyor.
(Sgd.) David Thompson.

David Thompson, during the eventful period from 1792 to 1812, which he spent in surveys of the western Canadian prairies, the Rockies and the land of the Great Bear and Great Slave lakes, was in the service of the North West Company, contemporaneous of the Hudson's Bay Company in Western Canada. His map, an interesting section of which is reproduced herewith, was based largely upon his own observations and surveys, and was the very first delineation of the country now forming Alberta, Saskatchewan and Eastern British Columbia.

The Kootenay, when discovered by David Thompson in 1808, was named by him McGillivray's River in honor of his friend Duncan McGillivray. It is also sometimes referred to

as Flat Bow River in the Thompson journals. The names on Thompson's maps and in his journals, supplied to rivers, lakes and trading posts west of the Rocky mountains, are in fact almost uniformly different from those now in use, so much so that it is difficult to follow Thompson's course to the sea without a key to his place-names. As Dr. Cowes has compiled a list of the more important of these names, with their modern equivalents, it may be of convenience to reproduce it here as a means of helping the reader to trace Thompson through the topographical labyrinth of southern British Columbia and the country south of the International boundary.

Thus Thompson's "Kootanay" river is the Columbia above Canoe river.

His "Kootanay" lakes are the Upper and Lower Columbia lakes (the lower also now called Windermere).

His "Kootanay" house was on the Columbia just below Lower Columbia Lake, where he wintered 1807-8, and again 1808-9.

His "McGillivray's" or "Flat Bow" river is the Kootenay river.

His "Kootanay" or "Flat Bow" lake is Kootenay lake.

His "Saleesh" or "Flat Head" river is Clark's Fork of the Columbia. This is now known in Canada as the Pend d'Oreille, and that name may be adopted in following Thompson's course.

His "Saleesh" or "Flat Head" lake is Pend d'Oreille lake, in Idaho.

His "Kullyspell" lake is also Pend d'Oreille lake.

His "Kullyspell" house was built on Pend d'Oreille lake.

His "Saleesh" house was built on Clark's Fork (Pend d'Oreille river) in Montana, where he wintered 1809-10.

His "Skeetshoo" river is the Spokane river, which flows through Coeur d'Alene lake, Idaho.

An appreciative comprehensive, interesting and instructive reference to Thompson and his work as an astronomer, a geographer and an explorer, is found in Lawrence Burpee's authoritative "Search for the Western Sea"; while Dr. Coues also has made the only use that has yet been made of the great fund of informative material contained in the Thompson

journals, portions of which he has edited and published. In the chapter devoted to Thompson in Mr. Burpee's work, it is noted that three names must ever stand first in the annals of exploration in Western Canada: La Verendrye, Mackenzie and Thompson! Of these three only one, Alexander Mackenzie, has received the meed that is his due. Parkman, it is true, did something toward awakening public interest in the splendid achievements of La Verendrye and his sons; and Dr. Elliott Coues made an equally praiseworthy effort to secure recognition for David Thompson, but the fact remains that both La Verendrye and Thompson are today, as in the past, little more than names to the great majority of readers.

This is no doubt due to a large extent to the fact that their original journals have never yet appeared in print, except in very fragmentary form; while Mackenzie's narrative was published during his lifetime and gained immediate recognition. The journals of the La Verendryes may be published before long; but it is to be feared that, unless the Canadian Government can be induced to shoulder the responsibility, there is small chance of Thompson's journals seeing the light, their very voluminousness making the project too expensive for any private publisher. In their original form they fill forty volumes of manuscripts, and cover the amazing period of sixty-six years, from 1784 to 1850.

Yet it reflects slight credit on Canada and Canadians that the names of these men, representing all that is best in the two races, should have been allowed to sink into oblivion while men of infinitely less worth have been honored both during their lifetimes and afterwards.

The people of the United States, it must be confessed, show a finer appreciation of the value of original discoveries. They delight in honoring the memories of the heroic pathfinders of their country; and it is sufficiently humiliating that such slight recognition as Canadian explorers have had in their own country is largely due to the interest and enthusiasm of American historians.

The longest and most important portion of David Thompson's life in western America was employed in the service of the Northwest Company. He arrived at Grand Portage on July 22nd, 1797, and lost no time in putting himself in communication with the Canadian

traders, having met three of the partners of the North West Company and talked matters over with them on his way down. They naturally were glad to have the services of such a man as Thompson. More far-sighted than their rivals, they recognized the value and importance of exploration, even from a purely commercial point of view; and as a matter of fact Thompson seems to have appeared upon the scene just when his services were most needed.

"The Company desired," says Mr. Charles Lindsey, who made a special study of the subject in connection with his Investigation of the Unsettled Boundaries of Ontario, "to learn the position of their trading houses with respect to one another and also to the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, because, since the Treaty of 1792, the boundary line between Canada and the United States, from the northwest corner of the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, in lieu of the line from the former point of the head of the Mississippi, as designated by the Treaty of 1783. The source of the Mississippi was then only known to the Indians and a few traders, and was supposed to be farther north than the Lake of the Woods. Mr. Thompson was instructed to survey the 49th parallel of latitude, to go as far as the Missouri river, to visit the ancient villages of the agricultural natives who dwelt there, to enquire for the fossils of large animals, and to search for any monuments that might throw light on the ancient state of the countries to be travelled over and examined. He received orders on all the agents and trading posts of the Company for men and whatever else he might require.

The following years were devoted to arduous and continuous work in the field from the 49th parallel north through all the great prairie country, and the last year of the eighteenth century found him back with his fourteen-year-old bride at Fort George on the Saskatchewan, where he remained until March of 1800. The subsequent summer Thompson spent on the north Saskatchewan, and on the 5th of October left Rocky Mountain House for what he calls his "Journey to the Kootenay, Rocky Mt. 1800." He took with him five French Canadians and a couple of Indian guides, all on horseback. The route lay in a southeasterly direction, across the Clearwater and several tributaries of the Red Deer, until the party struck the Red Deer itself, which

THE VICTORIA COLOLIST

they ascended to the mouth of Williams Creek in latitude 51.41:41, longitude 114.56:40. Here Thompson encamped, and the following day rode west about 22 miles to the foot of the mountains, where he met a chief of the Kootenays with a number of his followers. He accompanied the Indians to their camp and prevailed on some of them to come back with him to Rocky Mountain House. From this time until June, 1806, Thompson was busily engaged in exploring and travelling about the country between the Saskatchewan and the Churchill, mapping out new routes, establishing new posts, carrying forward his meteorological journals, and fulfilling his commercial duties as a fur trader. In July of that year he arrived at Rocky Mountain House, then in charge of Jules Quesnel, who two years later accompanied Simon Fraser on his perilous journey down the Fraser river to the sea. Thompson spent the winter trading with the Indians and making preparations for a long-planned journey through the mountains—a journey that was to bring him to the most important period of his life as an explorer. During the ensuing five years he was continuously on the western side of the Rockies, threading his way through the tangled wilderness of the Pacific slope. He is much more difficult to follow on this side of the Rocky Mountains than on the eastern side. It is true one still has the benefit of his careful surveys and astronomical observations, but he was then traversing entirely new ground and unravelling the most intricate waterway system on the continent. The student is further puzzled by the fact that while many of the geographical names found in Thompson's journals and on his map are also found on modern maps, they are applied to entirely different streams and lakes, while others of his names are entirely obsolete.

On the 10th of May, 1807, Thompson left Rocky Mountain House on horseback, following the north bank of the Saskatchewan, while his assistant, Mr. Finan McDonald, brought the provisions up the river in a canoe. On June 3rd they reached Kootenay Plain, "a wide open flat on the north side of the river within the mountains," which Thompson placed in latitude 52.02:06. On June 6th they reached the Forks, and turned up the south branch, which they ascended for three miles. Navigation then became impossible for the canoe. Thompson remained here until the 22nd, making preparations for his journey across the mountains. Provisions and equipment were packed on the horses, and the party set out for the summit, which they reached at one o'clock the same day. Thompson found the point at which he reached the height of land to be in lat. 51.48:27. One gets an idea of the magnitude of the rivers that drain this great western country when it is remembered that to within a few miles of the point where Thompson now stood in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, he had followed one and the same river, the Saskatchewan, for a distance of 100 miles. The country he is now entering is radically different from the one he leaves behind, and the rivers of course correspond. The quiet, easy-going, navigable rivers of the plains give place to the turbulent and treacherous streams of the Pacific slope. Explorer or trader who navigates these wild waters must have his wits about him if he would come safely through.

A few miles south of the summit, Thompson reached the upper waters of the small tributary of the Columbia now known as Blueberry River, "whose current," he notes in his journal, "descends to the Pacific ocean"; and he piously exclaims, "May God in His mercy give me to see where its waters flow into the ocean, and to return in safety!" He camped near the summit on the 23rd, waiting for Finan McDonald and the rest of his party, who arrived the following day. He then descended Blueberry River to the main stream, this portion of which he named the Kootanay. Duncan McGillivray had reached the Blueberry in 1800, but had gone no further. Thompson was the first white man to stand upon the banks of the Upper Columbia. He reached the river on June 30 and fixed his position as in latitude 51.52:14, longitude 116.52:45. Here he camped for twelve days building canoes. On the 12th of July he packed everything into these and paddled up stream to a lake which he called Kootanay, now Wildermere Lake. Here, or rather about a mile below the northern end of the lake, he unloaded his canoes and built a fort—fort Kootanay, or to adopt the modern spelling, Kootenay—on the west side of the Columbia, in latitude 50.32:15, longitude 115.51:40, variation 24 1/2 east. Mr. Tyrell states that there is now a village of Shuswap Indians opposite where this old fort stood. At this fort Thompson spent the winter, trading with the Indians, and taking meteorological and astronomical observations.

In April, 1808, he continued his exploration toward the south, and finally reached the source of the Columbia in Upper Columbia Lake. This notable achievement was but an incident to Thompson. From the head of the lake he could see the waters of another great river flowing turbulently to the south, and he made up his mind to follow it. The canoes were carried over the intervening flat terrace to the banks of McGillivray's—now the Kootenay—River. This portage, which Thompson also named after his friend McGillivray, is marked on his map as two miles; Dr. G. M. Dawson says about a mile and a half. A canal now connects the two great rivers at this point. Thompson descended the Kootenay, passing the mouth of St. Mary's River a little below the present Fort Steele, on the 24th of April, and the mouth of the Tobacco River three days later. Continuing down stream, he followed the river around the great bend, portaging past Kootenay Falls on May 6, and on the 8th reached a camp of Flatheads and Kootenays, where he remained a few days. Setting out again on the 13th, he passed the mouth of a river which he named for Finan McDonald, now Moyie River, and the next day entered Kootenay Lake. Returning up to the river to the Indian camp, he ascended the bank of

Moyie River on horseback, following approximately the present railway line from Kahl to Cranbrook, and rejoicing the Kootenay about the mouth of St. Mary's River on May 18. He crossed the Kootenay and ascended its right bank to the portage, whence he reached the fort on the 5th June. Packing the winter crop of furs he dropped down the Columbia to Blueberry River and crossed the mountains, reaching Rocky Mountain House on the 24th of the same month. He descended the Saskatchewan to Cumberland House, where he arrived on July 9, and reached Rainy Lake House on the 2nd August.

On the 27th October he was found again crossing the mountains by the same pass. He killed two buffalo at the height of land, and saw a herd of cows some distance down the western slope—one of the very rare recorded instances of buffalo being found on the Pacific side of the mountains. He reached the Columbia on the last day of the month. As on his previous journey, he crossed the mountains with horses. These he now sent through the woods, while he ascended the Columbia in a boat to a point near the mouth of the Spilimcheen River. From there he sent Mr. Finan McDonald on to establish a post at Kootenay Falls, while he went on horseback to Kootenay Fort, where he wintered.

In April, 1809, he once more crossed the mountains, with forty packs of furs. At the Kootenay Plain he built a canoe and paddled down the Saskatchewan to Fort Augustus, where he was on June 24. Sending his furs down the river, he himself returned to the mountains, meeting Mr. Howse of the Northwest Company west of Kootenay Plains. Mr. Howse, after whom he had named Saskatchewan Pass, was on his way back to Fort Augustus, from an exploring trip to the mountains. Thompson reached the Columbia on August 13, and ascending it from McGillivray's Portage, entered the Kootenay on the 20th, and nine days later was at the place where he met the Flatheads in 1808. Here he remained until September 6, when he set out on horseback for the southward, crossing the Cabinet range by the Indian road, to Kullyspell Lake (Pend d'Oreille), on a peninsula on the east side of which he built a fort, Kullyspell House, latitude 48.12:14. On the 27th September he left the new fort on an exploring trip around the southern side of the lake, to where the Saleesh River, or Pend d'Oreille, leaves the lake. This river has its source about latitude 49.25 N., longitude 114.50 W., and flows thence to the Flathead through the very heart of the Rocky Mountains across the international boundary to Flathead Lake, thence south and west to its junction with the Missoula, latitude 47.18, longitude 114.45. Thence at Clark's Fork it flows northwest to Lake Pend d'Oreille, and from Lake Pend d'Oreille west, north and west to its junction with the Columbia, in latitude 49 N., longitude 117.35 W.

Exploring this for some distance, in fact well into what is now the state of Washington, he returned to the fort on October 6th. Clark's Fork falls into the Columbia at latitude 49 N.—i. e., on the international boundary. Five days later he set out on horseback in the opposite direction, following the Pend d'Oreille from where it enters the lake in a south-easterly direction; then, leaving the river, rode northeast and northwest, until on the 21st he reached the Kootenay at what is called, or about the site of the present town of Jennings. Here obtaining canoes, he descended the river past Kootenay Falls to the Great Road of the Flatheads, where he left the river and journeyed overland to Kullyspell House, which he reached on October 29.

Early in November he again descended the Pend d'Oreille, and built Saleesh House, in latitude 47.34:35, longitude 115.22:51, near the mouth of the present Ashley Creek, in Montana. He wintered here, or rather made his headquarters, from which he explored the surrounding country, on one of his trips descending Clark's Fork to the junction of Flathead River with the Missoula, returning in April, 1810, to Kullyspell House. Once more he started north by the Kootenay and Columbia, and made Howse Pass on June 18. He descended the Saskatchewan, passing the ruins of Fort Augustus, which had been destroyed by the Blackfeet since he had last seen it, and met Alexander Henry at White Mud Brook House, on White Earth River. He reached Cumberland House on July 4, and on the 22nd was at Rainy Lake.

Returning to the Far West, Thompson reached Alexander Henry's new establishment on White Earth River on September 6; on the 15th he was at old White Earth House, and from there went down the Saskatchewan to Boggy Hall, between Brazeau River and Wolf Creek, or rather the site of Boggy Hall, for the post had been abandoned in the fall of 1808. Near here Henry found him on October 15, encamped on the top of a hill 300 feet above the river, in a grove of pines so thickly set together that he could not see the tent until within ten yards of it. Some of Thompson's canoes had been stopped and turned back by the Pie-gans, who were self-constituted guardians of Howse Pass, and as a result Thompson had decided to find a new way through the mountains farther north, by way of the Athabasca River. A party of "free men" (that is traders working on their own account) and Nipissing Indians had penetrated the Rocky Mountains by way of the Athabasca Pass a few years before, but for all scientific as well as practical purposes, the expedition upon which Thompson was just setting out was the real discovery of Athabasca Pass.

Thompson set some of his men up the Saskatchewan for horses, and on October 29 left Boggy Hall for the north. This journey was to test his courage, endurance and leadership to the utmost. From start to finish it was a desperate fight against almost overwhelming odds. Starvation dogged his footsteps continually; more than once the party were in danger of being frozen to death; formidable obstacles presented themselves at every turn; and nothing but the masterful spirit of their leader

kept the men from mutiny. The first week in November brought him to Pembina river, and on the 7th two of his men arrived at Henry's store for provisions. They reported that Thompson was cutting his way doggedly through a wretched, thickly wooded country, over mountains and gloomy muskeg, and that the party were at the point of starvation, animals being very scarce in that quarter. On the 1st of December, however, Thompson reached Athabasca, and ascended it to a point in latitude 53.23:37, mean longitude 117.44:15, where he built a hut for his goods and a meat shed. Unfortunately, however, there was nothing to put into the shed. His provisions were about exhausted, and until others could be obtained he dared not attempt the Pass. Some of his men were sent hunting others in search of birch to make sledges and snowshoes for the journey; while still another party went overland to Rocky Mountain House on the Saskatchewan, for provisions dogs and horses, all of which they were entirely destitute. "It is seventeen days," says Henry, "since they left Mr. Thompson on Athabasca River at the foot of the mountains. On their way here they ate an old horse and five dogs, but have been some time without food and were worn out with fatigue and hunger."

Henry gave them what provisions he could spare, but he himself was in sore enough straits, having no more meat in store than would answer for eight days' rations, and of other provisions not a mouthful.

"Our hunters are lazy," he says, "and when we shall see an Indian to bring a supply, God knows."

Meanwhile Thompson was having a desperate time on the Athabasca. Provisions were scarce; the thermometer ranged from 30 to 36 below zero; the men were ready to desert at any moment. Notwithstanding on the 29th of December he started out from his camp, determined to force his way through the mountains to the Columbia, at any cost. Provisions and supplies were loaded on sleds, drawn some by one, some by two dogs, according to load; beside these, 208 lbs. of pemmican and other provisions were loaded on four horses. So the party set out, making its way slowly up the frozen bed of the Athabasca toward the Pass. On the first of the New Year, 1811, the thermometer registered 24 below zero, and the travelling was so bad that the dogs could not move the sleds. Some of the provisions were accordingly cached, and the loads reduced by one-third, and on they went, spurred to their utmost by the untiring Thompson, to whom difficulties and dangers were but incentives to greater effort. On the 4th they came to a bold defile, though which issued a branch of the Athabasca, now known as Whirlpool River. This was "the canoe road to pass to the west side of the mountains." On the 8th they were at the headwaters of Whirlpool River, between mountains two to three thousand feet high. Two days later they crossed the height of land. On the 11th they began to descend the western slope, along the course of a small stream. Thompson, having no paper, sent a report of his progress to the partners of the Company on boards, to be copied at the nearest post and forwarded. The snow getting deeper and softer as they descended the Pass, the dogs could no longer haul the loads, and Thompson abandoned everything except what was absolutely essential. He had much difficulty in keeping up the spirits of his men, but at last, on the 18th January, they were within sight of the Columbia. Thompson, the indefatigable, would have pushed on at once to Kootenay House, but his men were by this time thoroughly dispirited. He turned back, therefore, to the junction of Canoe River with the Columbia, where he spent the remainder of the winter.

In the spring of 1811 he explored the Columbia to the mouth of Hacberry River, and continued over the old ground to the source of the Columbia. Crossing McGillivray's Portage to the Kootenay, he was once more at the Great Kootenay Road on May 19. This road, according to Mr. Tyrell, strikes up a stream from the southeastern bend of the Kootenay River; apparently it is the one called "Kootanay Road" on Thompson's map. It ran from about the position of Jennings, south to the Pend d'Oreille. Another Indian road, also indicated on Thompson's map, a steeper Lake Indian road, ran from somewhere in the neighborhood of Bonner's Ferry, south of Pend d'Oreille Lake. Following one of these roads—it is not clear which—Thompson reached the Pend d'Oreille west of the lake, travelled over another Indian road, the Sheetshoo, to the Spokane River, and on June 15 reached Spokane House, in latitude 47.47:4, about where the city of Spokane now stands. This post had apparently been built by Thompson or one of his assistants some time before. From here he descended the Spokane River to the Columbia, and ascended the latter river to Ilthkoyape or Kettle Falls, visited many years afterwards by Paul Kane, who describes them as the highest on the Columbia, about one thousand yards across and eighteen feet high, the immense body of water tumbling amongst the broken rocks rendering them exceedingly picturesque and grand.

Resting here for a few days, Thompson started down the Columbia, and reached the mouth of Snake River on July 9, 1811. Down to this point he was travelling over entirely new ground. From Snake River to the mouth of the Columbia, Lewis and Clark had preceded him in 1805. At Snake River Thompson took formal charge of the country. The entry in his original manuscript journals, as noted by Dr. Coues in his Henry-Thompson Journals, is as follows:

"1/2 a mile to the junction of the Shawpatin (Snake) River with this the Columbia, here I erected a small Pole, with a half sheet of Paper well tied about it, with these words on it—'Know hereby that this country is claimed by Great Britain, as part of its Territories, and that the N. W. Company of Merchants of Canada, finding

the Factory for this People inconvenient for them, do hereby intend to erect a factory in this Place for the Commerce around.' D. Thompson."

Alexander Ross, in his "Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River," says that he was at this place on the 14th August, 1811, when "early in the morning, what did we see waving triumphantly in the air at the confluence of the two great branches, but a British flag, hoisted in the middle of the Indian camp, planted there by Mr. Thompson as he passed, with a written paper, laying claim to the country north of the forks as British territory."

Thompson reached the mouth of the Columbia on July 15 or 16. Alexander Ross and Gabriel Franchere both state that it was on the 15th, but Mr. Tyrell points out that Thompson's record of his observations seems rather to point to the 16th as the date of his arrival. The famous Astoria had been founded at the mouth of the Columbia a few months before. The following year, when it was handed over by the Pacific Fur Company to the Northwest Company, the name was changed to Fort George.

Thompson remained at Astoria for a few days and then started up the river, reaching the mouth of the Willamette, near the present city of Portland, on July 24. From here he ascended to the mouth of the Snake River, and turned up that river as far as latitude 46.36:13, longitude 118.50, where he arrived on August 8. From this point he left the river and travelled overland to Spokane House, where he was on the 12th of the same month. He then descended the Spokane to its mouth, and followed the Columbia river north to Kettle Falls, the farthest point he had previously reached in this direction. From here he wrote a letter to Harmon, dated August 28, informing him of his voyage down the Columbia to the sea. This letter only reached Harmon on the 6th of the following April, at his post on Stuart's Lake, in what is now Northern British Columbia. It had come by the Indian post. Paul Kane in his "Wanderings of an Artist" describes this rather primitive mail delivery:

"The gentlemen in charge of the various posts have frequently occasion to send letters, sometimes for a considerable distance, when it is either inconvenient or impossible for them to fit out a canoe with their own men to carry it. In such cases a letter is given to an Indian, who carries it as far as it suits his convenience and safety. He then sells the letter to another, who carries it until he finds an opportunity of selling it to advantage; it is thus passed on and sold until it arrives at its destination, gradually increasing in value according to the distance, and the last possessor receiving the reward for its safe delivery. In this manner letters are frequently sent with perfect security, and with much greater rapidity than could be done otherwise."

One wonders what the less rapid method could have been like. Thompson's letter took exactly seven months and eight days in getting from Kettle Falls to Stuart's Lake.

From Kettle Falls Thompson continued up the Columbia, through the Lower and Upper Arrow Lakes to Boat Encampment, at the mouth of Canoe River, which he reached about the beginning of October, 1811. He had now completed his greatest achievement as an explorer. During the four and a quarter years that had elapsed since he first stood on the banks of the Columbia at the mouth of the Blueberry, he had surveyed every inch of the great river from source to mouth, eleven hundred and fifty miles; and as far down as the mouth of the Snake River was the first white man to explore its waters. In 1807 he had ascended the river from Blueberry to Kootenay House; in 1808 he had explored from there to the source, and followed the Kootenay; in 1810 he had reached the most northerly point of the Columbia, by way of Athabasca Pass, and ascended the river to Blueberry; in 1811 he had descended the Columbia to its mouth; and the same year ascended it to the mouth of Canoe River, thus completing his survey.

From Boat Encampment, Thompson went over the Athabasca Pass to the headwaters of the Athabasca. In April, 1812, he was back again at Kettle Falls on the Columbia, and on May 6 once more at Boat Encampment. On that day he set out on foot over the Pass, reaching the house of Mr. William Henry on the Athabasca (latitude 52.55:16) on the 11th. Two days later he descended the Athabasca to the mouth of Lesser Slave River, went up to that lake; returning, he continued down the Athabasca to the Red Deer, turned up the Red Deer to the lake of the same name, crossed the Portage to Beaver River, and descended the Beaver to latitude 54.22:14, longitude 110.17, where the survey was abruptly broken off. It is probable that he followed the usual route from there to Cumberland House, and so on to Lake Superior. At any rate, he is found again at Fort William in August of the same year, when he finally took leave of the Great West. He returned to Montreal and settled at Terre Bonne, where for two years he was engaged in preparing for the Northwest Company his great map of Western Canada. This very remarkable map is now in the possession of the Crown Lands Department at Toronto, a portion of which is herewith reproduced.

"David Thompson," says Bancroft, "was an entirely different order of man from the orthodox fur trader. Tall and fine looking, of sandy complexion, with large features, deep-set studious eyes, high forehead, and broad shoulders, the intellectual was well set upon the physical. His deeds have never been trumpeted as those of some of the others, but in the westward exploration for the Northwest Company no man performed more valuable service or estimated his own achievements more modestly. Unhappily his last days were not as pleasant as fell to the lot of some of the worn-out members of the Company. He retired almost blind to Lachine House, once the

headquarters of the Company, where Mr. Anderson encountered him in 1831 in a very decrepit condition."

Anderson must, however, have misjudged the physical condition of the veteran explorer, for it is known that in 1831 Thompson was still actively engaged in his profession. He surveyed Lake St. Francis, on the St. Lawrence River, in 1834; three years later he made the survey of the famous canoe route from Lake Huron to the Ottawa, which had been traversed by explorers and fur traders from the early days of the French regime, and was still inactive, and later still was surveyed Lake Et. Peter on the St. Lawrence. It is learned from Mr. Tyrell that his last years were spent either in Glengarry county, Ontario, or in Longueuil, opposite Montreal, where he died on the 16th February, 1857, at the age of nearly 87 years. It is a remarkable fact that, despite the constant hardships they endured, many of these western fur traders and pathfinders lived well into the seventies, some into the eighties, and a few into the nineties. Thompson's wife survived him by only three months, dying on the 7th May, 1857. Both were buried in Mount Royal Cemetery at Montreal.

One cannot close this reference to David Thompson better than by quoting Dr. Coues' fine tribute:

"The world can never be allowed to forget the discoverer of the sources of the Columbia, the first white man who ever voyaged on the upper reaches and main tributaries of that mighty river, the pathfinder of more than one way across the continental divide from Saskatchewan and Athabasca to Columbia's waters, the greatest geographer of his day in British America, and the maker of what was then by far its greatest map."

YARDING ARRANGEMENTS.

Yarding arrangements for poultry have been but little studied in this country. The yards we have are after a few patterns, most of them unsightly. The cow stables and yards are often well made and lend an attractive appearance to the farm, while the poultry yard is more often unsightly than not. For this reason it is put away where it will not be much observed from the road.

Yet with little thought the yarding arrangements can be made such as to lend attractiveness to the farm. The fences composed of boards and laths cannot be made attractive without a great deal of paint and care. Usually the lath fence is whitewashed and soon becomes dirty. Whitewash soon loses its color under the influence of the rains, and the driving dust sticks to it. The white laths soon become a dirty gray. Mud-splashes on them here and there and here and there also one is broken off. The lath fence can be made attractive if it is eternally looked after, but we have never seen a lath fence that had stood some months that was not in a bad condition in more ways than one.

The board fence is almost out of the question, for it must be surmounted by laths or wire to be a barrier against the lighter fowls. Boards now cost too much and they become unsightly even quicker than the lath fence. The fence that is everywhere taking best is the wire fence. This, if properly made, will last a long time and has the advantage of not being easily seen. The wires being dark in color do not readily show themselves. The posts can always be neat and attractive and can be made more so by painting with pea green or sea green paint.

The size of the poultry yard should be according to the size of the flock, but double the amount of ground usually devoted to the fowls should be included in it. It is a mystery why so many farm poultry yards are so small. It is certainly not because the farmer has not the land to spare, and it is not on account of the cost of fencing material. The smallness is doubtless due to the impression of the farmer that a small poultry yard is as good as any other kind of a poultry yard.

The proportionate cost of fencing a yard decreases with its increase of size. A yard the size of a square rod requires four rods of fencing to enclose it, while a yard containing 16 square rods in the form of

Literature Music Art

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

Saint Bonaventura

This goodly man received his appellation through the words of St. Francis, whose follower the mother vowed the child should be, if he recovered from a severe illness which came upon him when he was four years old. He did recover, and the saint upon seeing him, exclaimed "O bona ventura." Thus was the lad named, and entered into the religious order.

When the time arrived for the little boy to go to school, he was already distinguished by his virtuous ways, and his quiet, thoughtful manner. His greatest friend while at the University of Paris was Thomas Aquinas, and the friendship thus began in youth continued through life.

When Saint Bonaventura was thirty-five he became general of his religious order, and ten or twelve years later he was made cardinal. His religion is of a mystical nature, and teaches that by self-denial, meditation and contemplation, all truth can be arrived at. This is the foundation of all Eastern philosophy, and most thoughtful persons are convinced of its wisdom.

Saint Bonaventura was born in 1221 and died in 1274, when he was attending the Council of Lyons. His funeral was one of the most magnificent in history. The Pope, the Eastern Emperor, and the King of Aragon were among the mourners, while from all over the world came patriarchs, bishops and priests. He was canonized in 1482.

The Footprints of God in the World

We must observe therefore that this sensible world, which is called the macrocosm that is, the long world—enters into our soul, which is called the microcosm—that is, the little worlds—through the gates of the five senses, as regards the apprehension, delectation, and distinction of sensible things; which is manifest in this way:—In the sensible world some things are generated, others are generated, and others direct both these. Generated are the simple bodies; that is the celestial bodies and the four elements. For out of the elements, through the power of light, reconciling the contrariety of elements in things mixed, are generated and produced by the operation of natural power. Generated are the bodies composed of the elements, as minerals, vegetables, sensible things and human bodies. Directing both these and those are the spiritual substances; whether altogether conjunct, like the souls of the brutes; or separably conjunct, like rational souls, or altogether separate, like the celestial spirits; which the philosophers call intelligences, we angels. On these, according to the philosophers, it devolves to move the heavenly bodies, and for this reason the administration of the universe is ascribed to them, as receiving from the First Cause—that is, God—that inflow of virtue which they pour forth again in relation to the work of government, which has reference to the natural consistence of things. But according to the theologians the direction of the universe is ascribed to these same beings, as regards the work of redemption, with respect to which they are called "ministering spirits," sent forth to do service for the sake of them that shall inherit salvation."

.....The whole of this sensible world enters the human soul through apprehension. These external sensible things are those which first enter the soul through the gates of the senses. The apprehension, if it is directed to a proper object is followed by delight—and thus we see how, by pleasure, external delightful things enter through similitude into the soul.

.....After apprehension and delight there comes discernment—and in this act we inquire into the reason of this delight which is derived by the sense from the object.—Discernment, then, is an action which, by purifying and abstracting, makes the sensible species, sensibly received through the senses, enter the intellectual power. And thus the whole of this world enters the human soul by the gates of the five senses.

All these things are footprints, in which we may behold our God. For since an apprehended species is a similitude generated in a medium and then impressed upon the organ, and through that impression leads to the knowledge of its principle—that is, of its object—it manifestly implies that that eternal light generates from itself a similitude or splendor co-equal, co-substantial, and co-eternal; and that He who is the image and similitude of the invisible God, and the splendor of the glory, and the figure of the substance which is everywhere, generates by His first generation of Himself His own similitude in the form of an object in the entire medium, unites Himself by the grace of union to the individual of rational nature, as a species to a bodily organ, so that by this union he may lead us back to the Father as the fons principle and its object. If therefore, all cognizable things generate species of themselves, they clearly proclaim that in them as in mirrors, may be seen the eternal generation of the Word, the Image, and the Son, eternally emanating from God the Father.

For every creature is by nature an effigy and similitude of that eternal Wisdom; but especially so is that creature which in the Book of Scriptures was assured by the spirit of prophecy for the prefiguration of spiritual things; more especially those creatures in whose effigy God was willing to appear for the angelic ministry; and most especially that creature which

he was willing to set forth as a sign and which plays the part not only of a sign, as that word is commonly used, but as a sacrament.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK REVIEWED

The Education of Uncle Paul

To those who are not lovers of children this book can make no appeal, nay more than that, they must understand and sympathize with children; appreciate the simple subtlety of their wisdom; be able to let their minds wander through endless paths of wondrous imagination; have the sense of the humorous well developed; and an intuitive comprehension of all things, pathetic or otherwise, that directly appeal to the child-mind; above all must they have a deep affection and understanding for the brute creation. Yet the "Education of Uncle Paul" is not a book for children, it is only for the grown-ups who have never left their childhood behind them, and by all such will be deeply appreciated. It is quaint humorous, pathetic, and mysterious, with some of the most beautifully worded descriptive passages that have been written for a long time. The following words of Francis Thompson serve as a short introduction to the story:

"Know you what it is to be a child? It is to be something very different from the man of today. It is to have a spirit yet streaming from the waters of baptism; it is to believe in love, to believe in loveliness, to believe in belief; it is to be so little that the elves can reach to whisper in your ear; it is to turn pumpkins into coaches and mice into horses, lowness into loftiness, and nothing into every thing, for each child has its fairy godmother in its own soul; it is to live in a nutshell, and to count yourself the king of infinite space; it is—

To see a world in a grain of sand,
And a heaven in a wild-flower,
Hold infinity in the palm of your hand,
And eternity in an hour;

it is to know not as yet that you are under sentence of life, nor petition that it is to be commuted into death.

Algernon Blackwood—Macmillan & Co., Toronto, Canada.

THE YAMATO-DAMASHII, OR SPIRIT OF JAPAN

This is the name of rather a remarkable publication in the form of a magazine which has been issued recently in Tokio, to appear on the first of every month from now on. It is printed in Japanese, with an English translation, which is a compliment to the Island nation's allies. It is to a certain extent, under government official supervision, as it is published under the auspices of the military education society, of which society Count Ito, Admiral of the Fleet, is president, and the minister of war vice-president. Its object is to promulgate the military spirit and to foster and develop Bushido, or to put it more briefly, "to lead humanity to true happiness."

The first article is prefatory, and runs as follows:—

"It is the duty of all men to improve their condition of life by forming good habits and acquiring refined customs and to carry out the divine will with unwavering faith."

"From the ideas which have remained unchanged under the one Imperial dynasty which has ruled this country for more than twenty-five centuries, has been fostered and matured the Yamato-damashii, the Spirit of Japan, which in turn has developed the Bushido, which, by selecting and assimilating the various doctrines of the world with great skill, has shown the true path of humanity. Of late, many people in all parts of the world, in their desire to become acquainted with Bushido, have looked up books of all descriptions for the purpose, or have come to this country to acquire a knowledge of it; but the difficulty of fully comprehending the unwritten creed and concrete moral principles it embodies has, we observe with great regret, led them into the error of regarding it as a piece of national arrogance or a policy of aggression."

The present association now proposes to issue this monthly periodical with a view to providing reliable materials on the subject and explaining in plain language the true nature of Bushido."

The second article is the rescript on education by the emperor, followed by an ode specially contributed by his Imperial Majesty. Admiral Count Togo also expresses his views in a short paper, and many other of Japan's distinguished soldiers and statesmen are represented by articles.

The London Times, in commenting upon the magazine, thus describes Bushido:—

"Bushido is a product of Japanese feudalism, as chivalry was a product of European feudalism. Professor Inouye is certainly right in insisting upon this fact. But there are other strands in it as well. It is in some sort an extension, as General Nogi suggests, of the spirit of filial piety which will hesitate at nothing when it is for the good of one's parents. How highly that spirit is revered in Japan, as well as in China, is illustrated by the biography of a peasant boy of nineteen, which appears in the magazine with those of two heroes of the war. General Nogi ascribes the military spirit of his countrymen in part to the common descent of sovereign and subjects from one and the same ancestral house, and to the way in which they have shared the joys and sorrows of thousands of years. Perhaps the best illustration to

European readers of Bushido, and of how Bushido grew up, to be found in the magazine, is afforded by the letter of the old warrior Motatada to his son, written three hundred years ago. The pride of death in the cause of honor and of duty has seldom been more finely uttered. The old man exults in the end he is resolved to meet in the service of the lord whom he and his have served for generations, whose special favor he has ever enjoyed, 'a privilege,' he says, 'which I shall never forget, even in my afterlives.' His one anxiety is that his sons shall remain true and faithful to their lord's house, and never be moved either by gifts or by unkindness to serve a stranger. He bids them be upright and brave and 'spoil not the well-known military name of our family, that has been honorably established since the days of our ancestors.' Life and death, good fortune and evil, are in the hands of destiny, but the honor of a 'house of Bushi' is its own, and can be forfeited only by seeking either after riches, or by the forgetfulness of duty and of family discipline. Our Highland clansmen knew that spirit a couple of years ago. The problem of absorbing interest, and of no small importance in the world, is how it is likely to be modified in Japan under the solvent workings of Western knowledge and of Western

invited to go to Dresden to have her voice tried, the management of the Opera there advancing her travelling expenses. She sang an aria from Le Phrophe and another from Lucretia Borgia, and was engaged at once at 3000 marks. In her gratitude she threw her arms around the director's neck. He told her to go home and eat so as to get fat. Her father refused to believe in her success, for the contract was slow in coming; but at length it arrived, and she embarked on her career. She made her debut as Azucena in Trovatore. She remained four years in Dresden, singing for the most part minor roles, and also in church. Absolutely lacking in musical training, she on one occasion broke down in the middle of a solo in a mass; whereupon the conductor struck her severely with his baton. Shortly after she married an officer named Heink. The marriage interfered for a time with her career, but not for long. Shortly before her fourth child was born the great tenor Botel asked her to sing at a benefit given him in Berlin. She sang "Azucena," and her success was overwhelming. A little while after her fourth child was born she was asked to sing an important role on a day's notice and without rehearsal. She was equal to the occasion and achieved a remarkable triumph. At Hamburg she sang Carmen with a few hours' notice, and absolutely without study, depending solely upon her ear and her memory of how others had sung the role. Henceforward her professional path was easy; but her domestic life was not very happy, and she separated from her husband, afterwards marrying Carl Schumann, an actor, by whom she has had four children. As is well known, her voice is a contralto, but has a mezzo-soprano compass. She is a lady who commands the esteem and admiration of all who know her, and is a devoted mother to her eight children.

MUSICAL NOTES

Mademoiselle Lipkowska, the famous Russian soprano, is not only distinguished as a musician, but she is widely known in Russia as an enthusiastic advocate of woman's rights. Since she has come to America she has not only given money in aid of the suffragette cause, but has spoken in public as well. The diva is only twenty-three, and exceptionally beautiful. It is small wonder that when she left her automobile to mount a dry-goods box and address a meeting of suffragette supporters that hundreds of people crowded to hear and to see her. She spoke first in French, and then there being many of her own country people in the audience she was requested to speak in Russian. She graciously obliged them and later, to please the German element, addressed her hearers in that language. But when she was asked to speak in English she smiled most divinely and with a shake of her head, told them there was but one English phrase she knew and that was "I love you."

London has a young woman conductor in the person of Marjory Slaughter, daughter of the late composer. She recently conducted an orchestra of thirty pieces at the Court Theatre at a performance of Alice in Wonderland.

Samaroff, the American pianist, has decided to make Paris her home. She explains that she is not renouncing her country, but that she needs a long rest wherein she can devote her time to reconstructing, reflecting and obtaining fresh material for the future. This rest she finds it impossible to obtain in America where there are so many and such constant calls upon her time. She will take with her, her mother and her grandmother, both of whom are pianists of no mean ability, and one of her plans for the future is to give a three-piano concerto performance by herself, her mother, and her grandmother. If this comes to pass it will prove a unique and remarkable event in musical circles.

Madame Melba is about to begin an extensive American tour, which will occupy four months and comprise from fifty to sixty concerts. It is to be an American-Canadian tour and will include many of the cities that have not before had the pleasure of a visit from the prima donna.

On November the sixth Ignace Paderewski was fifty years old.

Marie Delna, a French contralto who has won well-deserved laurels on the continent, has been induced by Caruso to come to America. She has sung in many and various roles, principal among which are Carmen, Orphée, Don Juan, L'Orphée, La Viviane, and Le Prophète.

Max Heinrich, who is writing a series of most interesting letters to Musical America, says that he believes it is absolutely essential for a vocalist to study harmony and know how to play the piano well, before he can become a thorough artist. When a child shows undoubted ability to sing he should be taught either the piano or the violin, before voice training is begun, and Mr. Heinrich says that vocal lessons once begun the little voice will develop wonderfully and in a manner quite different than it would without this musical assistance. "Accompanist," writes Mr. Heinrich, "has suffered more insult than any other word in the entire musical dictionary, and finds its acme of insolence in the oft-given

answer, "No, I cannot play the piano well—that is, only well enough to play my own accompaniments."

Madame Jane Noria is one of the happiest of prima donnas. She believes moreover that happiness is possible for everyone if only they will not worry. In an interview with a Musical America reporter she is quoted as saying, "One can be happy in spite of possessing the artistic temperament. I am a very good philosopher and I never worry about little things. I do not make mountains out of molehills. I just keep cheerful and go on doing my very best. If my work is criticised by the newspapers, I do not sit and pout, but I regard it as a spur and try harder than ever to remedy any defect that is pointed out, if I think that the criticism is needed. If a distressing incident occurs at the opera house, I analyze the situation carefully and make the best of it. Many estrangements grow out of misunderstanding, and a little common sense could have prevented them. I try to adjust delicate situations with common sense."

Kirby-Lunn, the famous English contralto, is coming to America in February. "Madame Kirby-Lunn," says the Evening Standard, "has achieved fame through her natural gifts, perseverance and an infinite capacity for taking pains. Both on the concert and the operatic stage she has triumphed. There are few native vocalists—or foreign ones, either—who surpass this gifted singer."

Madame Gadski thinks that English is a "singable" language, in which respect she differs from most musicians. She says that she finds most concert audiences prefer to hear songs in English and she maintains moreover that American voices are the most beautiful in the world.

Dr. J. D. Logan writes in the Toronto World that he does not believe women are capable of reaching great heights in musical compositions, and he gives as his reason that the most sacred themes are to them too sacred to be realistically treated with in music. They are so much a part of a woman that her natural attitude is to keep them almost entirely to herself, or at most, to express them to her lover. Says Dr. Logan: "In literature and pictorial art women have taken a high creative place—in novel writing there are, for instance, Jane Austin, George Eliot, George Sand, and Mrs. Humphrey Ward; in poetry, Christina Rossetti, Mrs. Browning and Louise Chandler Moulton; in painting, Rosa Bonheur. But in music, women may be found on the lower slopes of Parnassus, but never on the heights. Whether this is a mere accident of social evolution, due to pass away sooner or later, or radical psychological inability is an interesting question. The answer, however, is, I think, to be given altogether in terms of native female temperament and genius."

PERUVIAN YARAVIS

The following extract is from the Youth's Companion and describes the beauty of the native Peruvian music. All who are familiar with the pathetic history of that country can well understand why the native melodies should possess a peculiar sweetness and sadness:

The native music of Peru, according to Geraldine Guiness, the author of a recent book on that country, is exceedingly interesting and strange. It seems fitting that the people of such an unusual country—the children of a unique social system—should have a characteristic style of national music. Certainly the yaravis of Peru are unlike any other music.

When first I heard their plaintive notes come wailing through the night air I listened spellbound to this new thing. As I came to hold of me in a strange way. An Indian song can unnerve me in a few minutes. It seems to pluck at one's heart-strings, making the world a place of spirits, where the impossible is ever about to happen.

There is surely a similarity in spirit and the sobbing lyrics sung by the exiles of Babylon. They are intensely patriotic and deeply mournful. "The memory of former wrongs has tinged their most popular songs with sadness. The young mother lulls her infant to sleep with verses, the burden of which is sorrow and despair, and the love songs usually express the most hopeless grief."

Indians are always singing. Far out on the pampas, away from all human habitations, I have heard strange Kechua words crooned by little shepherd boys; harvesters, as they toil uphill with their immense loads of barley, invariably sing some plaintive old song, and families traveling along the dusty roads unite their voices in strange part-harmonies to wailing melodies in a minor key.

THE MEANING OF JUDAISM

A revised edition of "Judaism as Creed and Life" is announced for publication in the near future by The Macmillan Company. This work, by the Rev. Morris Joseph, has been selected by the Jewish Chautauqua Society as the textbook on Religion for its Study Circles. Both here and in England the book is regarded as the best presentation of Judaism that we have. One invaluable quality possessed by Mr. Joseph is his ability to venerate tradition without permitting it to blind him to progressive thought.



Ernestine Roessler

habits of thought. General Nogi's denunciations of materialism, and the late rescript of the emperor against luxury show that a change has already made itself felt. But the instant and general obedience paid to that rescript prove not less clearly the conservative power of the imperial word. That power, we may be sure, will be used to foster and preserve all that is best in the 'spirit of Japan,' while adjusting it to the ideas and the conditions of a new time."

SCHUMANN-HEINK

Ernestine Roessler, whom the world knows as Madame Schumann-Heink, was born near Prague. Her father was an officer in the Austrian army, with no income except his pay, and that was very meagre. At the age of ten she was sent to a convent, and she sang in the choir. If she sang well, a cookie with raisins in it was given to her; if she did not, she had her ears boxed. Two and a half years later Ernestine's father was transferred to Graz, and she went with him. Her kindly disposed singing teacher became interested in her and gave her lessons. Her voice at that time was only a deep contralto. She had no high notes at all. It is told that a visitor hearing her once, said to her teacher: "I did not know you had calves among your pupils." The teacher replied that the girl would one day be a great singer.

When Ernestine was 16 her singing in a chorus attracted the attention of the then famous prima donna, Maria Wilt, who recommended her to go to the Vienna Opera to have her voice tried. The family had no money, but Ernestine applied to Field Marshal Benedek, who gave her what she needed. When she had sung to the director of the Opera, he told her to go home and get fed up and then go to a finishing school. She returned home almost broken-hearted. Not long after Materna heard her sing, and through her influence she was

AN Hour with the Editor

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND

Richard I. is possibly the most picturesque figure among the sovereigns of England, but he was nevertheless the least English of her kings. He was born at Oxford, but his native country seems to have seen very little of him. He ruled it, if he can be said to have ruled it at all, as a foreign land. He only visited it twice after his accession to the crown; once in order that he might be crowned, and once that he might be recrowned after his release from his German prison. When quite a youth he was invested with the government of his mother's domains in the southern part of what is now France. After some serious troubles with his father, Henry, Richard took the Cross and prepared for a crusade, but his departure was delayed until after his father's death. His coronation was a gorgeous ceremony, and it has served as the model for all subsequent incidents of the same nature in England. Richard at once began to collect funds for the Crusade, and for this purpose sold to the Scottish king freedom from fealty to the English crown, and conferred great concessions upon the Church. He then sailed for the East, and for five years was not again on English soil. His achievements on the Crusade have been the theme of many a story, and his capture on his return journey by the Archduke of Austria, who handed him over to the Emperor Henry VI., his recognition by the wandering troubadour, his ransom and his return home are matters familiar to every one. What is not so generally known is that he did homage to the Emperor for the English crown, which he surrendered into the Emperor's hands and received it back as his vassal. This act was more than his English subjects would submit to, and the vassalage was ended by a second coronation. Richard spent a few months in England restoring order, for the country had been somewhat disturbed through the plotting of his brother John, and then, gathering what funds he could, he set sail for France to try conclusions with King Philip of that country. He never returned to the kingdom. For five years he and Philip strove for supremacy, and then, exhausted, agreed on a truce for five years. Richard was slain by an archer, while besieging the castle of a rebellious vassal. He died in 1199, after a reign of ten years.

Richard has gone down into history as Coeur de Leon, and the title has assisted in centering around his name a halo of romance. The title was not bestowed upon him, as many suppose, because of his intrepid personal courage. He would, indeed, have been a degenerate descendant of the family of the Conqueror and of the Counts of Anjou if this quality had not been highly developed in him. Personal valor was too common an attribute of the knighthood of those days to permit any one to be singled out because he possessed it. He was called Richard of the Lion Heart because of his relentless disposition, his passion for war and, of course, for his absolute fearlessness as well. Like the rest of the Angevin family, he was by nature ferocious. He was vicious, a bad son and a bad husband. At the same time he was generous and lavish. He possessed little or no faculty for government, and seemed incapable of formulating comprehensive plans. No one knew his shortcomings in this respect better than himself, and because of this knowledge he made possible the further development during his reign of those institutions, which we are accustomed to call English.

Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, was the virtual ruler of England during the reign of Richard. He had only one commission from the King, and that was to raise as much money as was possible for the purpose, in the first place, of carrying on the Crusade, in the second place, of ransoming him from the hands of the Emperor, and in the third place, for carrying on the war against Philip of France. Englishmen took only a minor part in the warlike operations of their king, and most of his fighting was done by mercenaries, for whose pay the English people contributed freely, though not always as willingly as the king desired. Hubert, with rare sagacity, saw it was hopeless to enforce contributions in money, and with the desire of preventing friction as far as possible invited the people to participate in the government of the country. A representative assembly was constituted. It is not quite clear to what extent popular election contributed towards the personnel of this institution. It is certain that some of its members were appointed by the sheriffs, and that some of them were chosen by popular vote; but in whatever way it was brought into existence, Hubert, with splendid sagacity, cast upon it the responsibility of deciding almost everything of a public nature, including the levying of taxes. Thus was laid the foundation of British representative government and the right of the common people to the control of the tax-imposing power. It is true that this right was not very clearly defined, but it is also true that the right was declared to be in keeping with the ancient rights of the people of England. It is true, indeed, that subsequent sovereigns paid little attention to this popular control of the right of taxation. Nevertheless, the foundations of the system were then laid, and it is interesting to note that in the year 1910, more than seven centuries after Hubert recognized the existence of this right, the control of taxation by the Commons is again in issue. Later in Richard's reign, this representative body, under the guidance of two of the bishops, refused to sanction any further levies for the maintenance of the army in France.

While, personally, Richard did absolutely nothing for the advancement of his country, and his only legacy to it is his name and a record of valiant, though profitless, achievements,

his reign was marked by great constitutional development. His absence from the kingdom left the people largely free to work out their own problems, and freedom from any prolonged discord at home, for the attempt of John to secure the crown did not amount to more than a family quarrel, gave Englishmen an opportunity to develop the faculty of self-government. The assimilation of the races was proceeding rapidly. It is said that when Richard ascended the throne all traces of difference between Norman and Saxon had disappeared. So complete had the absorption of the Norman element been, that in a very long poem, written during this reign, professing to give a synopsis of the history of England from the days of Alfred, only fifty Norman words appear. In the century and a quarter after William of Normandy had overthrown Harold at Senlac, the English people had been formed by the complete intermixing of the blood of Saxon, Dane and Norman. The Celtic population still held aloof in Wales and Cornwall, but the remainder of the nation had become homogeneous. During that century and a half England had been very fortunate as compared with continental nations. Except for the anarchy resulting from Stephen's usurpation, and a few minor disturbances, the country had been at peace. It was increasing rapidly in wealth. It has always been the wonder of historians where the money came from that was spent so lavishly in foreign wars; but it was a common saying of the people that they would stand by their kings with their goods "for the good peace they gave." When Richard died he was ruler over all the country from the Tyne to the Pyrenees; but his continental territory had been bled white in countless battles, while his insular dominion had parted with little except its money, and the industrious population were always able to replenish their store of this commodity and at the same time increase the scope of their priceless boon of freedom.

BEGINNING OF HISTORY

About 450 B.C., Ezra, who had led an expedition of the Jews from Babylon to Jerusalem about eight years before, compiled and classified the English Scriptures. We are without any definite knowledge of the sources of his information, and cannot say how much, if any, of the history of the Children of Israel was actually written by him, and how much by persons preceding him. We do know, however, that he was held in the highest esteem by the Jewish people, who regarded him as the second founder of their nation. As Ezra was a man of great learning, and had lived and been educated in Babylon, he doubtless had access to the stores of knowledge then accumulated, and to the historical and traditional records of the Chaldeans. Between the Babylonian accounts of creation, the antediluvian period and the deluge, and the account given in Genesis of these same stages in the world's history, there is considerable similarity, but the former is full of details and characterized by much that to our modern ideas seems grotesquely absurd, while the latter is dignified and a simple statement of events. It, as has been suggested, the early chapters of Genesis are founded upon Babylonian tradition, there is one remarkable difference between them, namely the prevalence of the monotheistic idea in the Jewish narrative, although there are not lacking traces of polytheism in it. If the Jewish narrative came from an independent source, it and the Babylonian account corroborate each other to a certain extent. The latter professes to explain what took place before the visible universe was created, and we may dismiss this and the story of creation in both instances as outside of the domain of history. It seems impossible to regard the story of the Deluge as anything else than historical. There is altogether too much testimony to its occurrence to permit its dismissal as a fable. No one account of it may be anything like correct. The probability is altogether against anything of the kind; but every candid student must admit that there is ample evidence to establish the fact that a great epoch-making flood occurred several thousand years before the Christian era. The date cannot be fixed even with an approach to accuracy, but whenever it took place, or however general it may have been, in its extent, there is reason to say that it is the earliest historical event in the history of mankind.

Both the Jewish and the Babylonian records profess to tell of the history of the world before the Flood; but if our credulity finds itself staggered when asked to believe that Methusalah lived for upwards of nine hundred years, what shall we say of the Babylonian tradition which says that Oannes reigned 36,000? It is much more difficult to fit in the periods as given for Babylonian dynasties than it is to harmonize the duration of the lives of the antediluvians as related in Genesis, and therefore, when we find that something like 690,000 years must be allowed for the period between the Creation and the Flood, to allow for the events related in the Chaldean records, we are compelled to give up any attempt to adjust the alleged facts to terms of history. Even when we come to the post-diluvian period, we have exceedingly long periods claimed by the Babylonian writers for the several dynasties, which ruled the Mesopotamian valley until the Persians came. At least 36,000 years are required to give time for the alleged succession of ruling families. These periods may or may not have actually elapsed. In this connection, as was mentioned a few weeks ago in connection with Biblical chron-

ology, we are without any certain measure of time, for we do not know with certainty what system these ancient people followed, and although apparently the length of the era between the Flood and the Persian invasion as above stated, seems to be confirmed by astronomical data, these are too few and too uncertain to warrant the opinion that deductions from them are even approximately correct.

The dawn of trustworthy history shows a people living in the Mesopotamian region, who were of Northern origin. They were of what has been called Turanian stock, although for this particular branch of that race the term Sumerian has been suggested. Other members of this section of the human family were the Turks, the Huns, and several more. These people brought with them to the South a tradition that their home had once been at the foot of what was called the "World Mountain," which was supposed to have been a link between the Earth and Heaven, and the home of the gods. A fairly successful attempt has been made to locate this fabled mountain at the North Pole. We saw in our reference to the early history of India that a somewhat similar race overran that country before the great Aryan invasion. These Sumerians were well advanced in civilization. They understood working in metals, built houses of stone and possessed the system of writing known as the cuneiform, or wedge-like. How long they lived in uninterrupted possession of their new home is purely a matter of surmise, because no one knows when they came from the North; but the termination of their rule can be fixed with something approaching accuracy. About 4,000 B.C. a Semitic race, who were a wandering people, invaded Chaldea, or Mesopotamia, and succeeded in establishing themselves. After a time they imposed their institutions and ideas upon the people of the land, the process being somewhat similar to that which created the English people out of the Saxons and Normans.

The origin of the Semitic race is not certain, but the best opinion seems to be that its home was in Arabia prior to the northeastern migration, which carried them into the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris. The Semites are sometimes called the Aryans, which signifies noble. They correspond to those peoples, who according to the narrative in Genesis, trace their descent from Shem, the son of Noah. Physically and mentally they appear to have been superior to any other branch of the human family, and it is worthy of notice that it was in this branch alone that the idea of one omnipotent God seems to have been preserved. After the amalgamation of the Sumerians and the Semites, the progress of Babylon and Chaldea was rapid. It was then that the famous Queen Semiramis reigned, although the story of her life and deeds is largely fable. Many centuries passed concerning which we know little with certainty, for history, reliable in its details and possessing some certainty in respect to dates, only begins to deal with the region of Chaldea after the time of Cyrus the Great, or about 550 B.C.

PROOF

In one of his Epistles the Apostle Paul advises those to whom he was writing to "prove all things and hold fast that which is good." In other words, he told them to use their own good sense in determining what they ought to accept as rules of faith and conduct. The word "prove" in this sense does not mean what it does in an arithmetical or geometrical proposition. We can prove that 2 and 2 make 4 because we call what 2 and 2 make 4 and the fact is apparent to the eye. We can prove that two straight lines cannot inclose a space, or that any two angles of a triangle must be together less than two right angles. We can only prove that these things are true, but also why they are true. Paul did not use the word in this sense, but as meaning "test." There is a fundamental difference between proving that a thing is and proving why it is. You can prove that an unsupported stone will fall to the ground simply by testing it; but you may search forever and not find out why it falls. You can learn the rules governing its falling, but you never can discover the "why" of it. Speaking generally, it may be said that science does not concern itself with reasons, but with facts and laws. Many tests have established the facts and the laws, and we go on to utilize the forces of nature with implicit confidence as to the result. Close by the manuscript of this article stands an electric light. Experiment has shown that the cord which conveys the electricity to the carbon film is charged with a potent energy; yet no one would hesitate about turning off the light through fear of receiving a shock. We know that the energy-laden wire is encased with something that makes it safe, and that the switch is a non-conductor of electricity. But we do not know why it is a non-conductor. Here is a telephone. Some of us know how it operates; but the wisest investigator does not know why it works. In the natural world it is the same. We know that under certain circumstances a seed will germinate; but we do not know why it germinates. We live, move and have our being; we build houses and ships, we do the thousand and one things that go to make up our complex civilization, but we do not know the "why" of even one material phenomenon.

On the other hand, when they consider the things of the spiritual world, many men insist upon proof not of the facts, but of the reason of the facts. In his discussion with Jesus as to spiritual birth, Nicodemus asked at least twice how certain things could be. He wanted to know reasons. Facts were not sufficient for him. No one ought to suggest that there

is anything wrong in seeking for reasons; but it may be a great waste of energy and lead to a great loss of opportunity. If whenever we went into a telegraph office to send a message we insisted on some one explaining why it is that the magnetization and demagnetization of one end of a wire magnified and demagnetized the other end of it, we would not only never get the message sent, but make ourselves great nuisances. We accept the demonstration of the fact, and send the message. It may be granted that in the spiritual realm there are certain uncertain factors in demonstrations made by other people. We never can be absolutely sure that they are telling the truth. That wonderful invention, the telegraph, if that is the correct name for the instrument which records telephonic messages, by some mysterious process impresses the spoken words upon a fine wire, and though you may handle that wire and examine it with a glass, you cannot detect in any particular how it has been affected. Pass a magnet over it, and to all appearance, the wire is just the same, but the record of the words is gone. You find no difficulty in believing this, although no one, not even the inventor himself, can explain the reason of it. The process is explainable, but the ultimate "why" is not. If one should say that by the exercise of the power of faith alone he had accomplished what seemed inexplicable, the chances are that you would decline to believe him. You would want him to show you how such things can be. But surely, apart altogether from the teachings of Christianity and other religions in regard to the operation of spiritual forces, we have reached that stage in human progress when we may well restrain our doubts about the reality of such things. It is quite possible that we may cease to regard them as supernatural; but we have never had any warrant except in superstition and ignorance for supposing that they were. If you read the New Testament you will see that to Jesus and the Apostles these wonderful spiritual things were wholly natural. The narrative in regard to Nicodemus shows that to Jesus the idea of spiritual birth was no less natural than that of physical birth.

But to return to the question of proof. St. Paul says that spiritual things are spiritually discerned. The application of spiritual forces to natural things is a matter of evidence; the effect of these forces upon the spiritual side of our natures is a matter of experience, and it is just as absurd for a man, who has never had such an experience, to deny its possibility as it would be for a person, who had never seen a telephone, to deny that we can talk over wires. Things are proved by tests. There is no other way in either the physical or the spiritual world, outside of the realm of mathematics, which is itself outside the domain of things, being a part of the law governing things. For obvious reasons every one must make his own spiritual tests. He cannot employ any one, pope, cardinal, archbishop, bishop, priest or minister, nor all of them sitting in the most solemn conclave, to make them for him. He may accept their conclusions and, acting in the light of them and of the experience of others, proceed to make his own tests; but the final and conclusive proof is his own experience. He may say that he accepts this or that doctrine, he may say he believes this or that teaching; but he can never say he knows until he has himself made the test. Hence those persons, who in their assumption of superior wisdom, decline to believe that others have had the experience of a spiritual life, are utterly unscientific, and it is not impossible that the day may be near at hand when the learning of the world will recognize that certain things have been hidden from the wise, but "revealed unto babes."

A Century of Fiction

XVII.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

Charlotte Bronte

There have been greater women novelists than Charlotte Bronte, but none who has occupied quite the same place in literature. Hers was a peculiar personality, and impressed itself indelibly upon her works. She wrote powerfully and realistically, so powerfully in fact that her first novel, "Jane Eyre," was severely condemned by some critics, who said that if, indeed, it was the work of a woman, and most people thought the author was a man, that she had no sense of feminine delicacy, and should be ostracised from her kind. Probably were such a novel produced today, it would occasion no comment on the grounds of its realism, but Charlotte Bronte belonged to another period, when very different things were expected from women than we look for today. And yet the real author was not at all the sort of person that the critics painted her. She was a plain, shrinking, timid, refined, sad little woman, who did not in the least deserve their censure, and wrote only from her own bitter experience.

She was born in the parish of Bradford, in 1816, and her mother dying young, left her to the care of a stern, harsh father, who never made any effort to understand his children or win their affection. He was a clergyman, and quite unnecessarily strict in his views, therefore the life at the parsonage was a gloomy one for all concerned. When they were old enough to go to school, the situation was not changed for the better for Charlotte and her two sisters. So badly was the institution which they attended conducted, that the pupils were ill-used and never given enough to eat, in consequence

of which treatment one of the sisters, Maria, fell ill, and died the following year. A few months later, Elizabeth, the other sister who had been at school, died, probably from the same cause or causes. Almost broken-hearted Charlotte was allowed to return home, where she remained for six years, going after that time to a school at Roehead for three years. Afterwards, wishing to become proficient in French, she went to France to study, and it was here that she met M. Heger, and the two became deeply attached to one another, which fact gave rise to unhappy misconstruction on the part of their friends and acquaintances.

Charlotte's two other sisters, Emily and Anne, had also distinct literary ability, and when the three were at home together, after Charlotte's return from France, they were of mutual assistance to one another. They produced, in conjunction, a little book of poems which they published at their own expense, and which was mildly and favorably reviewed. Charlotte's masterpiece appeared in 1847, and she wrote it under stress of much sadness. Her father was ill, and in danger of becoming blind. Her idolized only brother was ruining himself, mind and body, through dissipation. It is not surprising that the story bears the impress of sorrow and disappointment. However, it brought her fame at once. The novel produced a profound sensation, and in spite of adverse criticism had an enormous sale. With it all, Charlotte remained unaffected, and quietly continued her work, refusing to go up to London to be made much of by an admiring public; making few friends, but those sincere ones, and among them Thackeray, George Henry Lewes, and Harriet Martineau.

Then came still further sadness. Her brother died—in disgrace. A little later Emily and Anne followed him. Life to the lonely young woman seemed almost too bitter to bear, when love came to her like a ray of sunshine. She married, in 1854, her father's curate, and for a brief time she knew the blessings of peace and joy. Then at the expiration of a few months, life ended for her too. She died in 1855, leaving her husband and father to mourn her. Hers was an inexpressibly sad life, and yet we are told through all her sorrows she was bravely cheerful, never quite losing heart. She was a tender and obedient daughter, to an undeserving parent, and possessed rare patience and sympathy with those whom she loved. Her works, if they do not show genius, give evidence of extraordinary talent and great power of taking pains. Her choice of language is always the best. She believed, with all great writers, that there is but one word to exactly express a particular idea or shade of meaning, and no substitute would answer for her. Hence her descriptions are always appealing and forceful. She has drawn some remarkable characters, and her realism is never overdone.

Jane Eyre

The opening chapters of this story are almost an autobiography of Charlotte Bronte's own childhood. Here we find the school with its gloomy environment, its rigid cruel discipline, and its atmosphere of frigid propriety, the counterpart of the institution which the author attended with her two sisters. Jane Eyre is the unhappy inmate of the school in the book, from which she goes after some years to work as a governess in the home of a Mr. Rochester. Mr. Rochester is a man of the world, rather eccentric and tied to an insane wife, who is confined in a secret part of the Rochester house. Jane knows nothing of the existence of this unhappy woman, and when Rochester falls in love with Jane and asks her to marry him, she is prevailed upon to consent. Rochester wins her through sheer force of will, and the strength of his personality, unlike most heroes of fiction, he possesses no gallantry whatever. Jane, too, is unlike the ordinary type of heroine, in her utter lack of conventionality. The two are married, but before they leave the church, the girl is made aware of the existence of her lover's wife, and she and Rochester are separated at once. The book is decidedly tragic in its tone, and it is a tragedy that brings Jane and Rochester once more together.

THE LAUGH LINE

The man who is always dreaming of making money usually wakes up and finds his pockets empty.

A woman usually begins to lose interest in a man after she has succeeded in getting him to say that he loves her.

You may acquire a reputation as a sure thing prophet by arranging to have your predictions come out a hundred years hence.

Parental Insight

"Pa what is heaping coals of fire?"

"Something the janitor has never learned, son."—Boston Herald.

Deserted

The only girl I ever prized
Deserted me one day.

She left me for a neighbor

Who offered her more pay.

—Life.

In Current Parlance

"Whiskey," said the physiologist, "not only injures and discolors the skin, but it destroys the coating of your stomach."

"I see," answered Mr. Chuggins; "it damages the inner tubes as well as the outer, casings."—Washington Star.

RURAL AND SUBURBAN ~

ROSES IN VICTORIA, PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

By James Simpson, 1519 Blanchard Avenue.

Roses, the beloved flower of every garden, by everyone; gentle or simple! What flower can compare with it, so varied in color, in shape, in fragrance; it varies often in all the above qualities several times in one day. No stiff, hard and fast flower this, as many flowers are; but a flower that for artistic shape, color and fragrance, that at its best has no equal in the floral world; its varieties are almost endless and the multitude of new shades that are being produced by the numerous raisers engaged in that pleasant occupation are marvelous, showing that the wonders of hybridizing the various species are, now much better understood than formerly. Where roses are well grown a grand treat is in store for the fortunate owner of the rose garden; and what a blessing to the rose-growing world has the National Rose Society of Britain been to the rose-growers! the standard of excellence through its efforts being so raised that the finest roses in the world are exhibited at its shows. This great society in 1909 added 900 new members to its list, making it by far the strongest society in the world devoted to roses only.

It is the writer's wish, and will be his purpose, to make of Vancouver Island a second Britain in regard to roses, hence he wishes now to give his impressions of the past of roses, as far as he has seen it in Victoria, and as for about twenty years he was a member of, and a competitor at all the best shows of the National Rose Society of Britain, during that time, and moreover a very successful competitor, he trusts his advice may be found useful to many.

It was while acting as judge at the Victoria rose show in 1908 that he saw the great necessity for a forward stride of the Victoria rose-growers, as 99 per cent of the blooms shown would scarcely have been looked at by a National judge, the blooms being much too old, flimsy and out of color. Thanks greatly to Providence for sending a hard frost in January, 1909; and so necessitating a hard and an early pruning of roses, the rose show in Victoria of 1909 was infinitely superior to the previous year, there being a great many fairly good blooms and some which could be reckoned first class, showing that with sensible cultivation what good results can be got in Victoria. The trouble here is that you don't get a hard frost every winter; but you can have a very efficient substitute in a good man with a good knife, who knows what to do when to do it, and does it. Therefore, for the benefit of rose lovers in Victoria I would advise them to prune hard, prune early, and thin severely; and don't be afraid. I know it is very difficult for some people to take such advice, they knowing next to nothing on the subject, and the majority of people they ask advice from and believe in know as little as themselves; and so the poor roses are coddled up with heaps of manure, in some cases a foot high, with branches of trees, etc., etc., all of which tends to keep the poor roses suffering from damp, stagnant air, and so starts into growth the excitable red indica blood now in so many of our best roses, this, with the late pruning so frequently and so foolishly indulged in, making thus a poor, sickly, weakened plant, with its life blood let out by a foolish man's or woman's knife in March or April; and then they wonder why their roses take so much vermin and mildew on them, and are often so poor in flower and foliage. I would advise all such to keep all protection away and especially to keep all manure away from the necks of the plants. Roses are now starting into growth, and should be pruned at once, as this is the most dormant period of the year.

By practicing as above the future of rose-growing would be immensely forwarded, and the beauty of Victoria would be added to ten-fold. I don't know any place in it where great improvement could not be made. Of course the best results cannot be got in one year, as some foolishly imagine, but good practice and good cultivation must be done yearly; but the trouble is so small and the results so grand, that growers would find no flower so pleasant, profitable and so little trouble as a good bed or two of roses, treated as they should be.

Here I may state that I am only preaching what I have practiced for many years, and in the climate of cold Scotland, which, on the whole, is much worse than in Victoria. I have by practicing the advice here given shown roses never excelled in Britain, as the gold and silver medals awarded amply testify, in some cases it being startling to Southern growers to find, as frequently happened in a competition for the best rose in the show, that the judge's difficulty was between two roses only, and both were in the Scotsman's box.

In Victoria to date I have pruned a lot of roses, including all my own, and have kicked away all protection, as I found all the plants beginning to move, and wished to give them all the air and sunshine possible; and I have no doubt whatever but that this year I will show at the rose show far better roses than I did last year, and which were so favorably commented on. My opinion is that no rose in Victoria can be pruned later than the first of March without suffering severely in consequence.

FRESH-AIR POULTRY HOUSES

Without fresh air it is impossible to have healthy poultry. The principal reason why some strains of poultry develop a tendency to delicacy is because the fowls are kept in houses in which there is not enough fresh air. The process of breathing in animals or birds consists of taking into the lungs oxygen and

expelling carbonic acid gas, the result of combustion in the living organism.

This carbon dioxide is a deadly poison, and any living animal or bird which is compelled to breathe air tainted with it begins to lose vitality in proportion to the quantity of the gas in the air.

It has been demonstrated that the air in a poultry house should be changed about four times an hour in order to preserve the health of the fowls. It is not hard to secure this change of air, but the greatest trouble heretofore experienced in doing it has been to avoid creating draughts which injure the health of the birds.

There are many systems of direct ventilation which bring about a change of air, but very few of these have been found satisfactory in those parts of the country where the temperature has a wide range.

In the South and the extreme West and Southwest, the temperature is at all times a matter of indifference, except in isolated sections, because it never gets low enough particularly to affect the health of fowls.

In the East, North and Northwest, where severe weather is common during several months in the year, no system of ventilation

whole of the interior to be open to the air or any sides may be closed. Usually the front is open all the time, to give the pilot an unobstructed view of the course he is steering. When the weather is worst, it is most necessary to have an unobstructed view ahead and the whole front of the pilot house is open. When we first went on the river, we were surprised to find that no matter how cold the weather might be the open front of the pilot house did not seem to let in any considerable quantity of cold air. We soon concluded that when three sides of a building are tightly closed against currents of air, not much wind will blow in if the other side is open, unless the direction of the wind is particularly favorable.

This is exactly the principle on which the fresh-air poultry house is built. Three sides are made as nearly air-tight as possible, and the other side is made so as to be opened almost its entire size.

The opening being toward the south, the sun can shine into such a house from morning until night, except in midsummer, and sunshine being the most perfect germicide known this alone is a valuable consideration.

If the open side is covered with wire net-

above zero. If well made, it will perfectly protect them down to this point or even below, but we fix the limit at 10 above zero in order to be perfectly safe. As a matter of fact we have known one of these fresh-air houses to be left with the front open during zero weather without any injury to the Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks housed in it, but for less hardy breeds this might not have resulted in this satisfactory way.

Where severe temperatures are to be expected, the curtain-front perch will provide certain protection in the coldest weather, and at the same time give the birds plenty of pure, fresh air, free from carbon dioxide at all times.

The curtain to be let down in front of the perches may be made of common cheap burlap. This coarse material is thick enough to prevent any rapid current of air from circulating around the fowls, and at the same time it allows the outer air to filter in in sufficient quantities to keep the fowls supplied with pure air for breathing.

If the perches extend entirely across the room, the curtain should be wide enough to reach across the room also. It should be fastened to the roof in such a position that when it is dropped it will just fail to clear the front

freshly fallen they are likely to get combs and wattles wet and then frozen if allowed to run at liberty in very severe weather.

There is much in keeping hens hardened to the cold. Keep the house open in the fall except when driving rains prevail, until the weather is really cold. Let them run out of doors every day that it is safe to do so, and encourage them to dig and scratch by having a straw pile convenient for them to scratch in.

Feed them all they will eat and give them grain to dig for between meals. Keep them fat and hard at work and they will not care for cold weather, while laying eggs every day.

The fresh-air house is designed to solve the problem of profitable poultry-keeping by keeping hens healthy and up to the highest possible point of production.

We have seen poultry houses in New England in which it seemed that hens could hardly live and we would have thought they could not, had we not inquired very closely into the results of using fresh-air houses.

Last fall we described such a house to a poultryman in Ohio. He built a fresh-air house and the other day we received a letter from him saying the house had proved to be entirely satisfactory. We believe this will be the verdict of everyone who uses one.

We began using close windows several years ago and as much as fifteen years ago say a cloth-front poultry house which gave perfect satisfaction. The longer they are used the more satisfied the users are with them.

MEAT FEEDS FOR POULTRY

The natural food for poultry—supposing them to exist in a wild state—is insectivorous to a very large extent. Under such a condition of life they would only obtain grain at harvest time, and at other periods of the year would exist upon insects and worms, and upon green food (including such seeds as they might find).

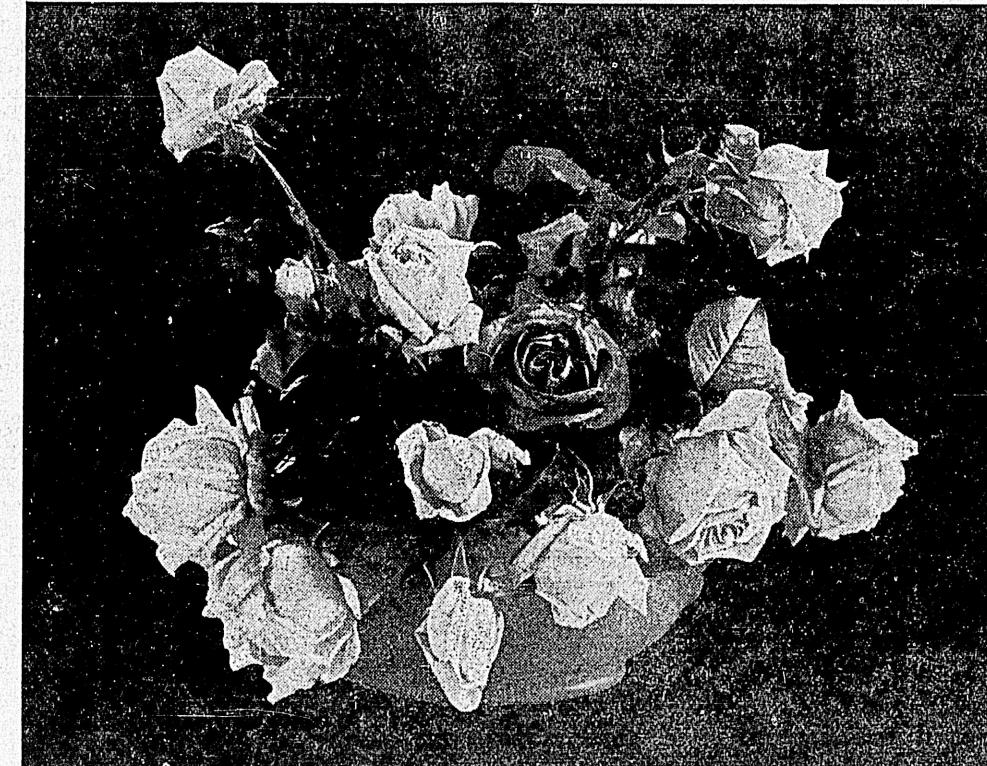
This is practically how the wild pheasant lives, and we may quite well take the pheasant as representing the fowl in a wild state. A pheasant shut up in an aviary, like a domestic fowl kept in a farmyard, probably gets a great deal more food of the solid cereal type than does its wild prototype; in a state of nature its only solid food is the insect food and the small amount of seed it finds, the rest being vegetable in character, like grass and buds. Yet, as a rule, the wild bird is more healthy and certainly as well proportioned as the domestic, if not so fat and fleshy. This proves the point that the most important part of a wild fowl's food is that of the insect type; and analysis shows that insect food is principally nitrogenous, whereas cereal food is mostly composed of starch. The former goes to build up muscle, bone and sinew, the latter to generate warmth. A pheasant does not, as a rule, glut itself with insect food; it only finds that in small quantity. Yet what it does find suffices for all its bodily needs so far as growth is concerned.

The same applies to the domestic fowl; give it a very limited quantity of food—or, say, none at all on a farm, and let it work for and find its own living, and what will be the result? Simply that it will be very healthy, probably not at all fat, and certainly only about as productive as a pheasant from the egg point of view. Start and feed it liberally on insect food, however, and it will at once become very productive. If a chicken it will grow, if a hen it will lay.

You cannot produce the same satisfactory result by a purely cereal diet. You must give food which is rich in nitrogen. Among cereals none are so rich as beans, peas and oats. Poultry fed on meals should always have an allowance of the two first named, and of grain none give so satisfactory a result as the oat. But the proportion of nitrogenous constituents in these is found in insect food. Therefore it pays to let poultry have a liberal supply of insect food. If they are at liberty on a farm they can generally obtain a fair supply—provided, of course, that they are not over-numerous. If they are numerous, however, the supply must be supplemented. In confinement, too, where they have no chance whatever of obtaining it for themselves it must be provided.

Now comes the question, how can a supply of insect food be provided where it does not exist, or how can it be supplemented where the existing supply is insufficient? Well, there are two principal foods, which analysis shows and experience proves, are excellent substitutes for insect life. One is bone and the other is fibrine meat. To take the latter first it may be said generally that any dried meat is good for chicken growth or for egg production, provided it is composed of lean meat. As to bone, undoubtedly what is known as "green" bone is the best to give poultry. This is simply fresh bone granulated by being passed through a bone crushing mill, and it contains nitrogen, phosphorus, and other chemical constituents necessary for bodily growth, as well as for egg production. Apart from this its "meatiness" makes it relished by poultry even in the raw state, and they will scramble greedily for a handful when thrown to them. Bone or fibrine meat should be added to all meals in the proportion of 10 per cent. to 20 per cent., according to circumstances. More is required by chickens than by laying hens. Its use should be regular and systematic if the results are to be satisfactory.

The appetite for squabs is no doubt growing in a very healthy manner, and the price will probably continue to rise, as game birds become scarcer and game laws more strict. The average patron of the city restaurant calls for quail on toast and is served with a squab on toast to his perfect satisfaction and advantage, because a squab contains more edible meat than a quail and is better eating.



A Bowl of Victoria Beauties

by pipes or flues has yet been devised which has given entire satisfaction.

A few years ago it was very common to find poultry houses built as nearly air-tight as possible, and supplied with heating apparatus more or less elaborate according to the purse or inclination of the owner. These houses were tricked out with ventilators of various kinds, many of them quite complicated and elaborate.

Fowls kept in such houses showed a tendency to catch cold and to become afflicted with roup and other similar diseases, until it became the general opinion that heating poultry houses was the wrong way to secure the greatest comfort for the birds kept in them.

From this extreme of air-tight construction and artificial heat, we have gone to the other extreme, and now the open-front poultry house is found even in the coldest parts of our country.

We have watched the development of the fresh-air poultry house for several years, and have come to regard it as the best possible type for every part of the country. Naturally the house best adapted to Florida or California will not be the best one for Maine or Montana, but with certain modifications which do not materially change the principle underlying the theory of fresh-air houses, this type may be used with satisfaction in every state in the Union.

A good many years ago we were employed on a steamboat running between Cincinnati and New Orleans. Our duties kept us in the pilot house a considerable part of the time, and many times we spent hours there when very rough weather prevailed. The pilot house of a river steamer is the highest part of it. It is made of glass on all sides and is exposed to the weather from every direction. The frames in which the glass is set are so made that they can be slid to one side in a way that allows the

ingress of the smallest predatory animal, such as the weasel and the rat, it will answer the purpose of confining the fowls when it is not desirable to turn them out of doors during very cold weather.

To protect the fowls when the weather is very severe, a cloth cover for the open front should be provided. This should be stretched on a frame which should be hinged at the top, so that the cloth screen may be swung back and fastened to the under side of the roof on sunny days or during moderate weather.

The sun having free access to every part of the house, the floor is always well lighted and the fowls perfectly comfortable, even if kept confined for several days at a time. This house is cheaper to build than the combination of sleeping room and scratching shed so highly recommended a few years ago, as it combines the two in one and is better in every way.

When moderate weather makes it advisable to leave the cloth screen open, the supply of fresh air could not be more often renewed, as the heat of the bodies of the fowls keeps a gentle change in progress all the time. When the severe weather makes it better to keep the cloth screen closed, there is ample ventilation, as the warm air from the bodies of the fowls rises and passes out through the cloth just under the roof, while the cooler fresh air enters at the bottom. This does not produce a sensible current of air, but is rather the gentle filtering in of fresh, cool air to replace the warm tainted air that passes out above.

The carbon dioxide eliminated by the respiration of the fowls being heavier than atmospheric air, sinks to the level of the floor and flows out at the bottom of the open front.

A fresh-air house of this kind needs no other arrangement for the comfort of the fowls in those parts of the country where the temperature does not fall below ten degrees

edge of the dropping board. At the bottom of the curtain there should be a strip to weight it down, and the curtain should be long enough to drop a few inches below the dropping board. The weight on the curtain will hold it down and at the same time cause it to lie near enough to the front of the dropping board to prevent a draught at this point.

If the perches do not extend the entire length of the room, side curtains should be put up at the end of the perches so as to meet at the corner with the front curtain, completely enclosing the birds in a box-like room, three sides of which are burlap.

Such an arrangement will keep a flock of fowls warm and comfortable during the coldest weather. It will allow perfect ventilation, prevent dampness in the poultry house and keep it free from bad odors all the time.

Talking not long ago with a poultryman who is using this kind of a house, we were told that his birds had passed through a severe winter without a touch of frost or any symptoms of cold, catarrh or roup.

While he was using an air-tight house of the old style, he was always working with sick fowls, but now that he uses a fresh-air house he has no trouble and his hens lay regularly during the winter.

It is not a good plan to allow hens to become accustomed to close quarters. If they are allowed to run out of doors every day when it is possible for them to do so, they will be healthier, hardier and lay more eggs.

Let them out every sunny day and every other day when the temperature is not below twenty degrees. If the air is still and there is not fresh fallen snow on the ground, even the large-combed breeds may be allowed out of doors in quite severe weather without being injured. Hens do not care for mere cold. They are protected against this as far as their bodies are concerned, but when the snow is

Some of the Coming Events at the Victoria Playhouses

A. G. Delamater and William Norris' production of George Barr McCutcheon's "Beverly," to be presented at the Victoria theatre on Thursday night, January 27, is a masterly dramatization by Robert M. Baker of Mr. McCutcheon's most popular, entertaining and best selling novel, "Beverly of Graustark." The dramatist has adhered very closely to the book, and admirably succeeded in retaining the romantic atmosphere of Mr. McCutcheon's

struck, that ought to bring cheer to their hearts.

A rather sturdy type of father and mother of Philadelphia, who have long been friends of Miss Nethersole, came to her with considerable doubt and perplexity last season while she was playing there, as to the future of their promising boy.

"We don't know what to do with him," said the father. "We seem to have a very hard time settling him in life; he is a queer

stably on the lookout for the retention of their supremacy.

"I remember the case of a very brilliant but dominating man in London. He had a bright son who had for years adored his father as a superior being. The father always assumed that his son's mind was made of wax that could be easily molded by a strong parental finger. One day at dinner, however, his father grew eloquent upon some moral or political subject and turned to

Flannagan, T. J. McMahon, Daisy Fuguet, Will-Nell Laverne and Monnie Gordon.

The comedy is said to be refined and appealing, and is in the hands of a clever combination of men and women—the original New York cast. There is little of horse play and much of genuine humor depicted. Bailey and Austin have been in the past vaudevillians. This type of actor has to "make good." The class is treated with severity by theatre

a short prelude, which takes the place of an overture, Pierrot and Pierrette are discovered in a moonlit garden. To them enters the Stranger—a symbol of the world, the flesh and the devil—who draws a tempting picture for Pierrot of the joys and pleasures of the world, all of which he is losing while lingering in the moonlit garden of love. Pierrot, despite the pleading of Pierrette, succumbs to the temptation of the Stranger, and the curtain falls on the desolation of Pierrette.

That is virtually all the "action" of the first act, which is divided from the second by a delightful waltz intermezzo, indicative, perhaps, of the way Pierrot is employing his time in the world of pleasure.

In the following act the Stranger returns to the garden to make love to Pierrette, but she rejects him with scorn and rains curses on him, whereat the Stranger hastily retreats.

Presently Pierrot returns, weary with pleasure and tired of the world, to find the garden empty. A pathetic scene follows, during which he sings, so that if Pierrette is near she will answer. Pierrette enters, singing a favorite love song, the lovers are united, and all ends happily.

The story is indeed slight, but it has given Mr. Holbrooke the opportunity for much fine writing. The intermezzo bids fair to become even popular. The general tenor of the music is strictly modern; but it is highly original, and to those who are not in favor of the trend of modern music its undoubted originality will be a consolation.

The libretto, which is by Walter E. Grogan, is particularly graceful and poetic.

Kreisler Romance

Mrs. Fritz Kreisler recently gave an amusing account of her first meeting with the violinist.

"We were crossing on the same boat," she said. "Mr. Kreisler is a very good pianist, and one day in the salon he was amusing people by playing for them. One af-

proper thing to admire the classics."

tremendously large and clumsy, and not less at the appearance of a street car.

In the country she was much more at ease; trees and hedges seemed natural to her. There is a pathetic touch in her statement that every morning when she wakes up she decides what she shall see for the first time.

What puzzles her most is to understand what people mean by the word ugly. A particularly ugly bulldog was brought to her, but Miss Hubbard could not find him repulsive. On the contrary, the dog impressed her as being quiet, gentle and strong.

Discovered

Dr. Broke—A penny for your thoughts, old man.

Haskins—I was thinking I would ask you for that \$10 you owe me.—Boston Transcript.

The Up-to-date Answer

"Ah, my lad, you are a fine little fellow."

"Thank you, sir."

"And are you mamma's boy or papa's boy?"

"I spend six months in the custody of each," answered the urchin courteously.—Pittsburg Post.

Worry and Get There

It's fine to say, "Don't worry," To smile and never stop;

To never feel a flurry. No matter how things drop.

But this is true, by gorry—The man who doesn't worry, Will never reach the top.

—Joe Cone, in Boston Herald.

Courage

Geraldine—Who is the hero of your new story?

Gerald—The man who accepted it.—Judge.

He Was Generous

Some time ago a crowd of Bowery sports went over to Philadelphia to see a prize fight. One "wise guy" who, among other things, is something of a pickpocket, was so sure of the result that he was willing to bet on it.



Mr. Baker, who dramatized "Beverly"; Miss Busley, who created "Beverly Collins"; Miss Andrews, who created "Princess Yetive"; Mr. Norris, who staged "Beverly."

charming little mythical principality, and all of the beautiful scenes pictured in the book have been realistically and artistically transferred to the stage by means of the massive and elaborate scenic production with which the play is mounted. All of the interesting characters of the story have also been retained in the play and are more entertaining in real life than in the story. The Beverly of the play is Beverly Calhoun of Washington, D.C., a typical bright American girl, who accompanied only by her old colored servant, Aunt Fanny, journeys to Graustark at a time when that country is on the verge of war, to visit Yetive, the ruling Princess. She is deserted in the mountains by her escort, falls into the hands of what she believes to be a band of brigands, proceeds at once to fall desperately in love with the leader of the band, who is wounded in her defense. She masquerades as the Princess, and after any number of humorous and exciting adventures is wooed and won by her outcast hero, who eventually turns out to be none other than Prince Dantan. The play has been cast with extreme care and mounted with an elaborate and massive scenic production.

Here is an Olga Nethersole story, and a sermon for the stage-

chap; we can't just make him out."

"Yes," chimed in the mother, "and what do you think? He says he is going on the stage."

If they had hoped and expected the usual denunciation and pessimistic bemoanings and all the flood of mournful cadences about the "hard work," the "overworked profession," they were disappointed, for Miss Nethersole looked at them quietly for a little space, and then said:

"Why not? Why not let your boy go on the stage? Perhaps he is right and you are wrong. I believe, after all, that we are our own best judges, and that fierce impelling impulse of your boy to go on the stage is the very thing that will sustain him through all of his vicissitudes. Instead of making his path difficult for him, I would make it smooth."

The attitude of these parents toward their boy gave Miss Nethersole the opportunity for a little homily upon the responsibility of parents.

"Parents never seem to understand," she said, "that their children are individuals with strong wills, and that sometimes the very worst thing that can be done is to attempt an unreasonable control of these wills. Parents have so long been accustomed to considering themselves superior beings that they are con-

tinuously expecting the usual confirmation of superior judgment.

"That is true, is it not, my son?" said the father, proudly thinking of the impression the parental training would have on the visitor.

"No, father; I don't think it is," replied the erstwhile docile son. "I don't agree with you at all."

"You can imagine the effect of this surprising answer.

The father after confided to me," Miss Nethersole went on, "that the son's answer came like a hot shot from a cannon. For a long time he could not recover from it. The words, 'Father, I don't agree with you,' kept ringing in his ears. And then he realized that if he wished to retain the affection of his son he ought to gain his sympathy. The words, 'Father, I don't agree with you,' must be the warning for the parents. They mean the beginning of a new life; the branching out of a strong individuality. And I would rather trust the boy who came boldly out with them."

The Philadelphia boy is this season in a metropolitan company and making a name that some day will honor his family.

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Bailey and Austin in "The Top o' th' World"

Those real funny, clever boys, Bailey and Austin, have at last come into their own, and when "The Top o' th' World" is given at the Victoria theatre on Wednesday, January 26, it will readily become apparent that their vacations have not been devoted to idleness, but to improvements in the many additions they have added to their work. As a "team" they hold a peculiar enviable position today with the theatre-goers, and both being "go ahead," wide-awake and ambitious chaps, their future is unusually bright.

"The Top o' th' World" is said to be filled with clever people and with rollicking, legitimate fun, to say nothing of a bevy of famous Casino girls. For six months this musical extravaganza has run in New York city at the Majestic and Casino theatres, also the Studebaker theatre, Chicago, and while one can't always trust the judgment of New York city and Chicago, it is safe to say that the big show has qualities that appeal. There are twenty-four songs and dances, and among them are noted "The Busy Mr. Bee," "The Collie Ballet," "How'd You Like to Be My Bow-wow-wow?" "Why Don't You?" "Yankee Doodle Yarns," and "Cupid, and You and I," "Side by Side," sung and admirably delivered by Fred Bailey, Ralph Austin, Charles Harris, Walter Wills, Al. Grady, Florence Smith, Percy Walling, Francis Carrier, D. J.

patrons because they perform alone, without the surroundings and background that help musical comedy comedians so, and the metropolis has seen fit to place the stamp of their approval on their fun-making, and it will now be submitted to the critical mercies of this city. The book is by Mark E. Swan, lyrics by James O'Dea, the music by Manuel Klein and Anna Caldwell. The dances are by William Rock and

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FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES

THE HUMOROUS WOMAN

After long and serious consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the humorous woman, mercifully for the average man, is a little rare. When you think of all that a clever woman has had to put up with at the hands of average men, you cannot help seeing that the humorous woman has been endowed with humor as means of escape from the tragedies of life. How else could she possibly endure the fussy importance of the average man whom she marries? Why, if she could not sometimes laugh at him, she would end by murdering him!

But it is this saving grace of humor in a woman which prevents her from getting an axe to relieve her feelings when her lord and master has been unusually trying. She reminds him that man was only an experiment, woman the perfect result of that experiment, and smiles serenely when the man tries to crush her with the assurance that, after all, Eve was only a side issue: she has heard it so often.

Perhaps, on the whole, the unconsciously humorous woman abounds in larger numbers than the consciously humorous one.

"Go to a suffragette 'At Home' at the Queen's Hall," said a woman to me just before I left London, "and you are sure to have a hearty laugh." I told her that I did not want to laugh, that movement engrossed the attention of a great many earnest women, and that earnestness is much too rare to be laughed at. Still she urged me to go, and I went, stipulating at the same time that, whether I heard anything humorous or not it was to be distinctly understood that I refrained from expressing any opinion about "The Cause."

My afternoon cost me fifteenpence, and it was well worth the money. A penny for the programme, twopence for a copy of "Votes for Women," and a shilling for the collection—the only feature of the programme that made me think I had strayed into church.

Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence (she has had to live down the unconscious humor of her husband, who telegraphed that he would cheerfully give ten pounds for every twenty-four hours she remained in prison) and Miss Christabel Pankhurst (Coleridge must have been thinking of her when he wrote:

"The lady sprang up suddenly,
The lovely lady, Cristabel.")

sat in a sort of raised finery box, and looked so delightfully pleasant and well-bred, that I began to think how untruthful people were when they said unpleasant things about them. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence wore a very becoming fawn-colored coat—a coat which displeased a severe working woman, of a temper and age equally uncertain, who sat on my left. "She ought to look shabby," muttered this acidulated female. "A woman who has taken the time to think out that coat cannot really have her heart in the cause."—Then a friend of the ascetic woman came in. The stern woman turned to me, "Give my friend your place," she said severely, "Can't you see she wants to sit next to me?" With Christian humility I gave up my place, and the stern woman did not even say thank you.

All these ladies spoke delightfully, except Mrs. Pankhurst, who, when she warmed to her work, unconsciously did Sandow exercises. As I was going away, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, sweetly smiling, said: "Ladies, I will now call upon you for a rousing British cheer."

The "rousing British cheer" came out in a shrill falsetto from the audience "Hip-hip-hurrah!" It was so humorous that I smiled, and the harsh-looking female withered me with a glance and an audible allusion to "sniggering peacocks." She did not see the unconscious humor of the "rousing British cheer" any more than the charming and dignified Mrs. Pankhurst (I am writing quite seriously) saw the humor of slapping a tall policeman's face (she must have had to stand on another policeman's face to be able to do it,) at the entrance to Westminster Hall, and then knocking off his cap.

A great American humorist (alas! he passed away a year ago, and his death has left the world the sadder, and the poorer,) was once asked by an unconsciously humorous woman to write in her album. She wanted an earnest contribution towards the solving of one of the great problems of life and this is what he wrote. "I was reading this morning about those tiresome people the Plymouth Pilgrims, and their great feat of landing on Plymouth Rock. Did it never occur to you that had Plymouth Rock landed on the Pilgrims, the result would have been much more satisfactory?"

She read it carefully, with certain wistful sadness, said how true it was, and wondered why it had never occurred to her before. The humor of the Englishwoman as a rule is not quite so spontaneous as that of the French woman. You remember the fair Parisienne in the country who met her doctor with a gun under his arm as he was calling on a patient. "Ah, doctor," she said, "going to make sure of him in case you miss him the other way?"

To match this however, there is a story of an Englishwoman who was travelling in an electric car in New York. Opposite her sat an American woman with a phenomenally hideous baby on her lap. The Englishwoman could not keep her eyes off the child and kept twisting her neck in its direction. In America as no doubt most of my readers know—an inquisitive person who stares inordinately at people is called a "rubber neck"—for short—

"rubber." The American mother became intensely annoyed at the Englishwoman's fascinated stare at her child, and leaning forward hissed out the word "Rubber!" "Thank God!" said the Englishwoman, "I was afraid it was real."

The Irishwoman is always humorous, consciously or unconsciously, awake or asleep. In the "good old days" an Irish priest, who had the reputation of preaching better than he practised, was holding a mission in a distant village and called at a cabin to talk about his work. "Oh, Father dear," said one of the girls, moved almost to tears by his fiery eloquence, "We never knew what sin was till your riverence came among us."

As a rule the humor of a good woman is so very bad, and the humor of a bad woman is so very good. People talk about the twentieth century as having few redeeming features but they are wrong—quite wrong. The modern woman is far more humorous than her predecessors. If space permitted I might touch on the humor of the American woman who once made a joke and put underneath it in the village paper, "Punch please copy." It was an American woman who, on meeting an Englishman in New York with his trousers turned up said, "Is it raining in London?" It is also an American woman who, as my friend Marion Spielmann once said, "begins the conversation with a repartee," and is miles away before one has time to think of an answer to

would certainly reduce any ordinary man to the verge of lunacy in twelve short months.

But to return to the clothes. It really must be a sign of decadence that we permit the stage frock to be so very much overdone. Such very ordinary mortals strut about in Paris confects that would ruin the average household; but this little fact is lost sight of in the general desire to make a pretty picture.

And now we come to the real point of my article. I am so concerned to find that the modern young man is often heard to say that the reason he does not take unto himself a wife is because of the spending capacity of the modern girl. He meets her out at parties looking very smart and trim, her hair is nicely dressed, her gloves and shoes appear to him to be of the first order of excellence. Now, unless he is a peculiarly odious young man, with a keen eye to the intrinsic value of things, he is apt to be quite wrongly impressed with this pretty appearance, and he sighs in his heart because, poor, misguided youth, he feels that his income may not be equal to such demands.

The modern girl, though her interests are less circumscribed than they were, is often exceedingly clever about her clothes. The standard of dress has gone up, but so have the possibilities of its attainment. She finds time to attend to a hobby, but this does not debar her from spending her allowance to the best advantage. She knows where to buy a pretty, simple satin frock, which she can recover the



the girls of that foreign country, not "outlanders."

It is quite possible, though by no means easy, to find excellent small schools in France and Germany, where English girls could easily acquire a good knowledge of the language, but parents should be most careful, and very particular about obtaining a personal recommendation, if possible, from an English parent, and an interview with a girl who has been to the school in question.

The friend distinctly sniffed. "It makes you look a hundred, and it's very old-fashioned," she said.

The other tried the hat at another angle. "It is rather dowdy," she admitted. "Perhaps I won't risk it after all."

A voice from behind her made its third attempt to gain a hearing. "If you've quite done with my hat," it said bitterly, "I should rather like to put it on."

It made me smile a good deal, and it was of course funnier to see and listen to than to read about.

ON FOREIGN EDUCATION FOR GIRLS

A very large number of English-speaking parents, from all parts of the British Empire, send their daughters to the Continent of Europe—to France and Germany, as well as other countries—with the idea that they shall be able to speak at least one foreign language fluently, and shall lose some of their insularity by contact with those who have been brought up in circumstances and conditions differing from their own. No doubt, too, it is a very good thing that at a young and impressionable age British girls should see something of the life in other countries, but it must be admitted that of the numbers who yearly go abroad, very few indeed ever get a working knowledge of the foreign language which they are supposed to have studied and spoken for a year or so.

There are various answers to this question, and if only parents would exercise a little more thought before they pack their daughters off to France and Germany, the results would be infinitely better.

First of all, many girls go abroad far too young. A foreign tongue should either be acquired in the natural way, when a child is quite young, and has a foreign nurse or governess, from whom she picks up the language unconsciously, or much later, when the girl has finished her English education, and has laid the foundation, while at school, of a knowledge of French and German.

A girl of eighteen or nineteen is likely to acquire knowledge of a foreign language far more readily, more rapidly and correctly than a girl of fourteen, partly because she has learnt how to learn, partly because she will want to talk it correctly and elegantly, and not merely to rattle off foreign phrases so that she may make herself understood somehow or other by her foreign schoolmates, and partly because an older girl takes far more intelligent interest in the customs and ideas of a foreign country. Again, the older girl, on returning to her native land, at nineteen or twenty, is likely to continue her study of the language both by reading and by seeking opportunity of converse with foreigners.

The younger girl, on the contrary, seldom retains more than a mere smattering of the slight knowledge she has attained, and in a few years' time she has probably forgotten it altogether.

If an English girl goes to a foreign school (by English it will be understood that I mean English-speaking) it is of the utmost importance that only two or three other English-speaking girls should be there; otherwise it is quite impossible for her to get the foreign pronunciation correctly.

It is true that the English girls are always forbidden to speak their own language, but one can quite easily imagine the kind of French or German that is spoken among a set of English girls in a foreign school.

It would not come up to the standard demanded even at "Stratford-atte-Bowe," of which Chaucer's Prioress was so reasonably proud!

I remember a delightful school at Berlin, where the girls had a perfectly charming time—visited galleries, went to concerts and theatres, little expeditions into the country—but they did not learn German!

There were about thirty girls, of whom more than half were English and American, and the remainder, with the exception of about a dozen German girls, came from all quarters of the globe!

If a girl is to be sent to a foreign school, she should go to one which is primarily meant for



TEA-GOWN

In pale blue charmeuse, veiled with mauve; girdle of amethysts and turquoises

it. "But that's another story" as Rudyard Kipling used to say to me thousands of years ago it seems, when we both lived in Rottingdean, Sussex.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

Some months ago, I remember reading in one of the magazines a delightful article in which the writer deplored the modern dramatic habit of picturing woman as a clothes peg. The sage who penned it gave it as his opinion that this was as bad for her cause as the habit of presenting her as a sort of angel child. Many of us wish to be considered neither one nor the other, and in taking a general survey of one's circles of acquaintance, it is quite easy to see both are in the minority. We are all so very tired of the heroine who does nothing but wear sumptuous Paris frocks, neglect her family, and lose her character; and we may be permitted to be just a trifle bored with the insipid young female who

next season, and she lays in a store of gloves in a time of sales, and can tell you where to buy a pair of satin shoes at a reasonable sum.

I shall certainly instruct any youthful members of my own clan to beware not of the nicely-attired damsel, but of the somewhat untidy young person of the towzly head variety, who mistakes untidiness for artistic appearance, and who is prone to confuse domestic ineptitude with the simple life.

The world is too fond of vague generalizations. Mrs. Grundy and her tribe talk wildly about extravagance, and tar us all with the same brush. They judge by externals, which are usually misleading, and are no doubt partly responsible for the isolated lives.

By the way, rather a funny thing happened at a hat shop which is familiar to most of my readers here the other day. A woman who stood near me was choosing a hat. She was afflicted with the usual uncertainty of mind as to the kind of hat she wanted, of whether, indeed, she wanted a hat at all, when, after try-

"Shall I shave the back of your neck, sir?" "No; I can't see it myself, and nobody else cares."

"Will you have a cup of tea, then?"

"Charmed, I'm sure." This dialogue took place in the Terminal barber shop in the Cortlandt building one day last week. The speakers were a freshly shaved railroad president and Joseph H. Schusser, the master barber and proprietor of the shop.

A moment later a pretty manicure girl handed a dainty cup of steaming hot tea to the railroad president, who was sitting in the barber's chair.

The head of one of the greatest trunk lines in America drank the tea and returned the cup.

Yes, gentle reader, the afternoon tea habit has invaded the barber shop. Joseph H. Schusser inaugurated the idea in his four barber shops in the Hudson Terminal building Monday afternoon. In his main shop in the Cortlandt building the tea is served by the four manicures. Miss Bliss, a blond, statuesque young lady, makes the tea (Oolong from Formosa) and "pours" from 3 to 6. Every customer is asked if he will have a cup, and nine out of ten accept it gratefully. Cream or lemon is served with it, and according to Schusser the china is real Dresden and the silver solid.

"I conceived the idea of serving tea to my customers over a year ago," said Schusser the other day, "but I was afraid to do it. I was afraid the idea would be ridiculed. It was not until Monday that I gathered nerve enough to do it. My customers were a little shocked at first, I'll admit, but nearly every one who comes in now drinks a cup, so I'm sure they like the idea. Personally I think it's a good plan. A cup of tea is much better for your system than a cocktail and just as refreshing."

Seasonable Trick and Fancy Strokes in Billiards

There are many and many ingenious trick shots and fantastical effects connected with the billiard balls and billiard table which, in the cycle of passing events, periodically come into the billiardist's mind. They are mostly old-timers, and, if the cry of "Chestnut!" does greet the performance of some of them, their favoritism does not die out. At Christmas the oldest things become the newest again; they get a fresh lease of life amid the Yuletide ceremonies. With the billiard table so plentifully to be found in the average household, there are other and better means of finding fresh amusement from its use than introduction of miniature parlor football, croquet, or clock-golf incendiaries. These are well enough in their way, but they rather cause the billiard table to lose its self-respect and its allotted position as king of all indoor games. The billiard table must be treated with becoming grace, and it will yield the fullest need of instruction and amusement.

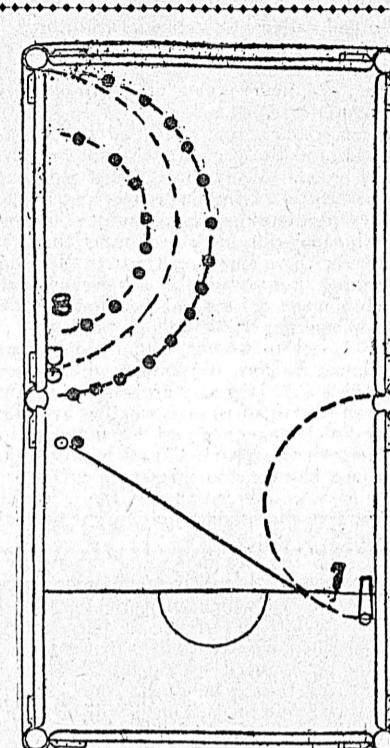
In every little circle it is almost an assured thing that someone or another has not heard or known of the trick and illusory shots which are made the subject of this week's article. No diagram can do more than set forth the different groupings of the balls. These are very soulless as compared with the movements which follow the trick treatment. Take, for instance, Position 1 on the first of the diagrams. That cold-looking placing of the three balls in a line can hardly be suspected to create the actual amount of merriment and wasted effort which comes with the attempt to send one white ball on to the other without touching the red ball by a direct course, that is to say, without playing from a cushion. The balls may be set anywhere from half an inch to two or three inches apart. Say that the player is using the white ball nearest the side-cushion against which a representation of a cue is placed. The trick is to strike this ball, then knock the centre-ball (the red) away with the side of his cue to allow a clear passage for the played ball on to the third, or object white ball. Naturally, if the middle ball is not removed very smartly the playing ball will come into contact with it and spoil the shot. I guarantee the trying of this fancy shot to cause a considerable amount of amusement, if not to the player, most certainly to the spectators. There will be noticed a feverish desire by the performer to accomplish that most difficult of all tasks—trying to do two things at one and the same time, namely, in the gentle touch on the cue-ball, and the immediate sideways clearance of the red. The cue will, as often as not, in the hands of a novice, fail in its office and miss either ball. Then, too, a bare grazing

of the cue-ball will be followed by a wild slash at the second objective. On occasion, too, when the player has been rendered desperately ferocious and determined, one ponderous sweep will send all three balls flying all over the table. Besides its first motive, of a humorous nature, the shot possesses the merit of being likely to gain for anyone who tries it a delicate "touch," for it is only by the most delicate of touches on the cue-ball, a marked

The player tells the company that he will make a cannon without touching either ball. It is quite an easy thing for him to do so, as by striking the cushion-cap (the upper ledge of the cushion) the vibration causes the ball which is lying against there to roll gently on to the other two for the cannon. Much more subtle, however, is the cannon by "occult influence" or "telepathic sympathy," which the operator, in his preliminary address, informs the onlookers he will make without the use of a cue, or without touching the balls in any way whatever, or perceptibly disturbing them. He is willing to make the cannon with any one of the three balls forming the triangle marked as Position 3. This being named, he places both hands together upon the table behind the selected ball, but clearly not touching it. Then, with some more or less commanding terms, such as "Go forth, white ball, and cannon," the ball gently runs on, and the clear click! click! of the double contact is heard. Using all three balls in turn as the medium of his magical powers, the performer gives not the slightest inkling to the uninitiated as to how he gives the resting balls the impetus to roll against one another. But the thing is quite simple. Between the thumb and forefinger of the under-hand, which is covered from view by his other hand, is needle. This is inserted into the cloth, which is then lifted by under-pressure, and the ball just in front gets a slight downhill tilt, sufficient to bring about the cannon.

Another very tricky shot is to be made with the balls placed as in position 4. The red ball is tight against the cushion, one of the white balls all but touches it, and the second white is some four or five inches away, and in a straight line behind the other two. The player stipulates to make a cannon with the centre ball, using the cue. It is almost impossible for the average billiard player to make the shot in the ordinary straightaway fashion, for it will be found no easy matter to withdraw the cue in time to prevent its meeting the cue-ball as it is "kissed" away from the red and on its way to effect the cannon. Therefore, to save any trouble and annoyance of this kind the trick-stroke expert just sends the cue-tip to barely clear the top of it. He lets the cue tip go sharply forward and strike the red ball—high up, of course—sufficiently hard to cause it to rebound from the cushion and force the central on to the second white for what looks to be a genuinely played cannon. It is, of course, nothing of the kind, as the further ball only, and not the centrally-placed one, has been struck. If played quickly the shot provides quite an optical illusion. The position 5 depicts a very hoary-headed subterfuge stroke. Setting the two white balls side by side

against the middle of the top cushion, and surmounting them with the red ball, which divides its seat between the under balls and the cushion, the fancy-stroke exponent claims to be able to strike the red ball, playing with a fourth ball from the D without striking either of the two white balls it is poised upon. He does so, too, in quite simple fashion and without any flying leap, a la pool-basket displays.

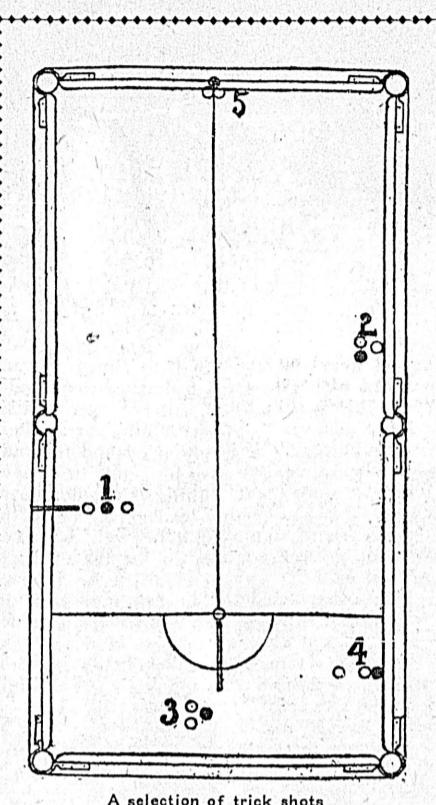


The pot-the-glass-and-cannon trick shot. The dotted semi-circle shows the swing of the glass on its way to the pocket.

out alone. The first of these I had the pleasure of seeing a good many years ago now. It was performed by one John North, a celebrated professional billiardist of the eighties and early nineties. He was a quaint character and as original a contortionist at the billiard table as the game may ever know. He would wriggle and writhe, and make wild slashes with his cue, when the contemplated stroke was in doubt. The professor of the gentle art of billiards mostly takes these things unmoved and in good form. But North let the primitive emotions overcome him badly, for all that he was a very strong-willed and dependable match player. There is many a story concerning him and his exploits. However, for the moment his display which he used to term the "pot-the-glass and cannon shot" is of greater interest. North would borrow a narrow "long-sleeved" glass tumbler and place it against a lower side-cushion, with a billiard ball set at the mouthpiece. Across the table, just below the facing middle pocket, he would put a red and a white ball side by side. Then a light touch of his finger-tips, after some preparatory and wizard-like passes with his two hands, would send the glass rolling away from its resting place by the cushion. With the swing of the glass, out would come the ball held and run across the table to cannon upon the other two balls. In the meantime, the glass, taking a semi-circular course, wheeled round to the pocket and, heeling over, disappeared, in dramatic fashion, into the netting—a truly good-looking finish.

Position 8 gives a position wherefrom the Australian champion, F. Weiss, gave a similar demonstration to that supplied by North. Weiss, however, employed a wineglass that had to traverse an avenue of billiard balls, collision with any one of which meant disaster to the frail little vessel. This supplied a pretty effect, too. But, perilous as the career of the wineglass seemed to be, its safe progress to the pocket was always assured. The secret of these two movements lies in the circular rolling of the glasses. Their radius of swing from a point marked upon the cushion (a blacklead dot at either end on the cushion-cap will suffice) can easily be gauged by a few experimental rolls, so that the pocketing process cannot fail. The one thing to avoid is a rough handling of the glass as it is pushed off. This cannot be executed too tenderly, yet, of course, with sufficient strength to enable the pocket to be reached. A very few trials will make the thing quite clear.

By the way, there is an old-standing billiard conundrum which may bear revival. It is, "What made the red ball blush?" and the answer comes fittingly, "When it saw the two whites 'kiss' in the corner!"



A selection of trick shots

steadiness of the "bridge" hand, and a sureness of cue-delivery that it can be made. Therefore, any time spent on this exercise, which can be extended by placing any number of intervening red balls between the two whites, and knocking them separately away with a pendulum-like swinging of the cue, will bring compensation in its train.

A trick cannon, pure and simple, may be made with the balls placed as in Position 2.

Banging his hand heavily upon the table as soon as he has sent the cue-ball upon its mission, the concussion causes the red ball to leave its pedestal and fall upon the table, to meet the shock of the approaching cue ball, a complete deception, almost unworthy the name of a billiard stroke.

But for attractiveness and well-arranged placing the two movements illustrated by positions 7 and 8 upon the second diagram stand

Popular Astronomy—The Great Speed Attained by Planets

More than three months have elapsed since it was announced that astronomers at Greenwich and Heidelberg had rediscovered the presence of Halley's comet on its return from a journey of many thousands of millions of miles in the realms of boundless space. To the lay mind, among the most difficult things to grasp intelligently are astronomical distances. We are of the earth, earthly. Our globe is 25,000 miles in circumference, and that may be taken as about the limit of our comprehension of distances. As the earth revolves upon its axis once in 24 hours we admit that a point on the equator spins round at a rate of a little more than a thousand miles an hour. Even this velocity is hard for us to understand, because in the ordinary affairs of our daily lives we largely confine ourselves to such speeds as are attained by railway trains and steamships. For an express train to maintain a constant speed of 60 miles an hour for six hours, or a Cunarder to maintain one uniform rate of progress of 30 knots an hour across the Atlantic, would be worth columns of description in the newspapers. Astronomers, on the other hand, revel in dealing with stupendous figures, which, however, are small in comparison with the extent of infinite space. The South-eastern Fast Express is a stationary object, and the "Flying Dutchman" the slowest of tortoises when contrasted with the speeds attained by worlds in their headlong careers through space. We see that our earth revolves on its axis at the rate of a thousand miles an hour, but it has quite another movement—its orbital course along an enormous ellipse round the sun, so enormous, indeed, that although it is traveling in this case at the rate of a thousand miles a minute it occupies a complete year in making the circuit! The first movement insures us a regular succession of day and night; the second movement of the seasons of the year. Like the earth and other planets and comets, Halley's comet is also hurrying along on an elliptical track round the sun, but no two objects follow the same path, and no two ellipses are equal in circuit, yet infinite as they are in their variety all are subject to the most wonderful laws regulating their every movement. Some faint conception of the immensity of the distance round the ellipse described by Halley's comet is afforded by the statement that while it is traveling at about the same speed as the earth on its orbit it takes the comet 75 years to complete its course. The planet Neptune occupies 165 years in working round its orbit, but his

rate of travel is slow, only about 200 miles a minute. On the other hand, Vulcan, spinning along at the frightful speed of nearly 3,000 miles a minute, takes less than twenty days to get round its course. These facts will enable the ordinary reader to realize why Halley's comet, whose presence was detected on the photographic plates more than one hundred days ago, is still invisible to the naked eye, and will remain so until next March, despite the furious speed at which it is approaching.

Taking a Photograph

What is as marvelous as the bewildering figures quoted is the fact that astronomy has become such an exact science that events occurring in starry space can be calculated years in advance with astonishing accuracy. Eclipses of the sun and of the moon, conjunctions, oppositions, and occultations of the planets, are familiar instances of the reliability of the work performed by astronomers, for we know from our almanacs the principal celestial events of the coming year, worked out to the minute or even to the second. But our everyday almanacs only glean the facts from that great work the Nautical Almanac, which is published about three years in advance, so that it shall be in the hands of mariners in all parts of the world in time to supply them with absolutely necessary information relating to the year with which it deals. Englishmen are entitled to be proud of the work accomplished by Messrs. Cowell and Crommelin, members of the staff at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in preparing an ephemeris, or table of particulars relating to the position of Halley's comet, which has been recognized for its reliability not only by our own but by all foreign astronomers also. The computations showed that the comet had passed the orbit of giant Jupiter last spring, but it was then so far distant in space that it was useless attempting to discover its whereabouts by any means at the command of scientific men, who knew that they must wait several more months before the object came into "view," not of the naked eye, or of the most powerful telescope in existence, but of the photographic plate—the astronomer's unerring handmaid. Messrs. Cowell and Crommelin had determined, in addition to the facts as to the position of the comet from day to day, practically the date on which it would become photographically visible. On September 9 a plate was exposed at Greenwich Observatory, directed, not towards the sky generally, but towards a particular spot in the blue vault of heaven when the carefully worked out figures said that the comet must be. After half an hour's exposure the plate was examined, but unfortunately the much sought-after stranger was not detected.

Two days later, on September 11, Professor Wolf, at Heidelberg, went through the same process, and, lo and behold! there was Halley's comet in the centre of the plate! Of course, it had in the interval of forty-eight hours reduced the distance between us by a few millions of miles. On the announcement of the discovery the Greenwich plate of the 9th was more closely examined, and there, unquestionably, was the fuzzy indication of the first appearance of our interesting visitor, on returning from the world beyond our ken. It all reads like a fairy tale, a scientific romance quite beyond the capacity of the writer of fiction to concoct. Truth is indeed stranger than fiction and it will be so until the end of Time. Plates have since been exposed at many observatories on numerous occasions, and all have combined to attest the accuracy of the English ephemeris, which for all practical purposes has been accurate to within a hairsbreadth, so to speak. At any rate, the ordinary reader would not be able to comprehend the minuteness of the error. But advantage is taken of the results of every observation to re-examine the calculations and to readjust the ephemeris, so that the tables for future use are becoming more and more accurate. Not until more than two months after the comet was detected on the photographic plate did it become visible through a telescope, and during the past six weeks it has been frequently viewed in this way. Those who are not possessed of powerful telescopes must, for the present, possess their souls in patience, fully relying upon the assurance of astronomers that the comet is certainly on the way towards us, and will before long become visible to the naked eye.

The Discovery of Neptune

To the uninitiated the whole business of predicting the movements of the planets and other celestial bodies is the profoundest of mysteries, but even the most illiterate person in the land recognizes the fact that astronomical events, which in past ages were regarded simply as portents of some great calamity, can no longer be regarded as mysteries. The certain knowledge of what is going to happen at some future date robs the incident of its imaginary terrors. The computations for determining an ephemeris are extremely complicated and abstruse, involving a perfect knowledge of the higher mathematics, so that it is not necessary here to enter upon the details of the methods employed. Ordinary readers can, however, learn something of the general principles involved, and thus be better able to appreciate what is being done at Greenwich and elsewhere. Most persons

have seen the feats of the juggler, keeping a number of balls playing round his head. Dextrously throwing them up before him, behind him, and sideways he maintains them all in perfect movement, each ball tracing its own curve, or orbit, yet although the balls may cross each other's orbits the game is so well played that in what seems to be a confused mass collisions very rarely occur. This may be accepted as a rough analogy of the problems which are being constantly solved for our benefit by astronomers, only the juggler deals with a few balls, while the astronomers have thousands in play—planets, comets, etc., varying enormously in size, in their rate of traveling, and in the length of their orbits, these variations serving to greatly complicate the calculations. But all things in the universe are subject to rules governing their every movement; perfect harmony reigns throughout the whole solar system. Not only have all bodies their own progressive motion, but they act and react upon each other, checking or accelerating each other's speed or diverting each other from the regular line of advance—the law of gravitation is universal. These influences depend upon the size and the density of each body, and the distances separating them. It will thus be seen that the complexities are amazing in their difficulties, for before scientists can hope to arrive at an approximately true result it is necessary to make allowance for the influence exerted by everybody which may be within measurable distance. When Halley applied the principles to the comet in 1682 his result was not quite correct, for instead of reappearing in 1757 it did not arrive until 1759. The error is easily accounted for. The planets Uranus and Neptune were not known to exist, and consequently their influence on the comet's progress had not entered into Halley's computations. Parenthetically, it may be remarked that errors of this nature have frequently led to the discovery of hitherto unknown celestial bodies, for astronomers compare their records of observed facts, and if they all agree amongst themselves, and the actual events are not quite in accordance with their conclusions, then the inference is that there must be some disturbing influence which has not yet been discovered. This stimulates keen competition, which usually ends in the disclosing of the presence of a new planet, or a new satellite to a planet, or some other body. Theoretical considerations of this nature led to the practically simultaneous discovery, on paper, of the planet Neptune, by Adams, the British astronomer, and Leverrier, the French astronomer, in 1845, and its actual discovery, in space, in September, 1846. There was something far away in space which interfered with

the results at which they arrived, and their determination to know what and where that something was resulted eventually in the discovery of Neptune, at a distance of nearly three thousand millions of miles from our sun—it is, so far as is at present known, our most distant planet, and, as stated above, it requires 165 of our years to make its course round the sun. It is not visible to the naked eye owing to its enormous distance from us. Hundreds of minor planets were discovered within the past century.

Comets' Tails.

The tails of comets are probably the most interesting feature for the general public—great flaming swords extending over millions of miles. What may be the precise nature of their composition is not known, but the whole thing is so supremely flimsy that it has been said the material of the whole tail could be placed in a bushel measure, and this may be scattered over ten, twenty, or more millions of miles. One curious circumstance connected with it, and one which we shall be able to see for ourselves, is that as the comet approaches the sun its tail will be following in the rear, but when the nucleus has got round the sun and is heading away into space again its tail will be in front, the comet, like a dog, pursuing its own tail. In other words, the tail is on that side of the comet which is away from the sun. Why this should be so is still a matter for discussion. Some authorities suppose it to be due to a force, electrical or other, emanating from the sun driving the tenuous tail away. Others have a theory that whatever may be the power producing such a freak it will eventually be found that the comet itself supplies it. This is a question which can be discussed only by specialists. For the ordinary reader it is sufficient to direct attention to the curiosity, so as to look for it when the time comes. It has been estimated that there are in all about seventeen millions of comets in the universe. Astronomers have observed hundreds of them and studied their movements, but very few comets can be seen with the naked eye. Donati's Comet in 1858 and Encke's in 1859 are the last ones seen by the public. It is, therefore, reasonable to assert that the return of Halley's Comet will excite the interest of all classes, a new generation having grown up since Encke's Comet was visible.

Never eat a chicken the day it is killed. The tenderest fresh-killed chicken will be tough as soon as the animal heat has left the body. But in about twelve hours, when the muscles relax, it is fit for food.

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

LOCAL NOTES

The grilse have started running merrily in Saanich Arm and similar places. Some fine catches were made last week, the genial secretary of the Law Society getting a heavy basket full and having to stop fishing, as the fish came so fast as to fill the creel long before train time.

Spring salmon have been caught in Cowichan Bay lately up to sixteen pounds in weight, early morning and evening being the best time to try for these fish irrespective of the tide.

It was sad reading in the daily paper the other day when the report was published of the case against the Greek fish poachers brought by Fisheries Inspector Galbraith. After three long, cold nights' waiting and watching he caught the poachers red-handed up the Victoria Arm, where they had been using a fine-meshed net in which they had caught small fry of both trout and salmon. Being unaided by legal counsel the inspector lost the case, and thus once more the breakers of the fishery laws here laughed. It is to be hoped that the season will not see a repetition of the disgraceful and sneaking tactics of last, when several fish-poachers went out long before the legal opening of the season to fish for trout with bait in nearby waters and, when remonstrated with, remarked that no one could do anything to them as the Dominion and the Province were at loggerheads as regards the fisheries question, and so they could steal a march on the sportsmen who did not take advantage of this, but waited for the legal opening day.

We have heard quite a lot lately, and a good thing, too, about better game protection. We want to hear quite a lot more about game-fish protection, as there is no disputing the fact that the laws are broken openly all through the year, especially the law which forbids the killing of trout less than eight inches in length, and the law which forbids the sale of salmon less than three pounds in weight.

The Dominion altered their regulations as regards trout fishing to coincide with the regulations passed by the Province, and surely now there can be no excuse for not enforcing them.

A letter was received here from a Nootka subscriber in which he says that there has been some talk of stopping the wholesale killing of game, but that the people who do this talking do not know that it is the wolves and panthers which are doing the work of destruction; in proof of this he instances that he has seen elk bones and elk heads in the velvet lying in the woods. He may be perfectly right, and doubtless is in his contention that wolves are responsible for the destruction of large numbers of elk, but it is still more than probable that the original blame lies with the two-legged slaughterers, white and red. An Indian when he sees deer has got to shoot it whether he wants the meat or not; it is in his blood and he cannot resist it. Some white men are afflicted in the same way, and there is no doubt that in the past a most unjustifiable amount of slaughter has taken place, though not so much now since the sale of venison is prohibited on the Island. Also the killing off of the bull elk has exposed the cows with their calves to the attack of the wolves, and the calves to the attacks of the wolves, and the protect them have perished.

Wolves and panthers were here in numbers before the coming of the white man, and when he came he found game plentiful also. Nature left alone maintains her own balance, and it is only when man comes in and upsets it that we hear these sad tales of animal species being exterminated.

The reports of government importation of small game, pheasants, partridges and prairie chicken into the province is welcome reading, as it shows that the authorities are at last realizing that small game is as valuable an asset and as valuable an attraction as big game, and probably more so. No doubt the Mainlanders were very glad to get them. We on the Island should not kick if they sent a few our way. We could do with a little fresh pheasant blood in many of our districts. If the legislature adopts the suggestion of issuing gun licenses, as is very generally favored, the money so raised might be worse applied than in importing some more Mongolian pheasants to cross with our ringnecks. All reports from the Old Country go to show that this cross makes a very fine sporting bird and is a distinct success there already.

The slaughter of fishy ducks still goes on apace. One of the Colonist staff received a fine present of a red-headed merganser and a velvet scoter last Monday, which were duly placed in the heart of the furnace for cremation. Swallows may like these ducks, so may Chinese, and they may possibly buy a certain proportion of them from the "sports" who shoot them, but there can be no denying the fact that only a very small proportion of those killed are utilized for human food, most being left to rot on the beach or on the surface of the sea.

A SMALL BAG IN THE FAR EAST

There is little enough in the appearance of the country round Dairen, or Dalny ("far away"), as the Russians called it, to suggest snipe, or, for the matter of that, any other bird. And what applies to Dairen applies also, with more or less correctness, to the whole of the Liaotung Peninsula—a region of bare, grim hills and dull brown fields plentifully

strewed with stones. For the greater part of the year the country is an uncleanly wilderness, devoid of running waters or of the refreshing green of grass and trees, but haunted instead by a devastating wind and scorched by a fiery sun. Only in the spring, when Manchuria thaws, does the desert for a space blossom like the rose. Then the early rains fill the dry, gaping gullies with water, grass shoots on the sides of the boulder-strewn hills, and the sparsely scattered trees are clothed in green. It is a blessed season, but, alas! all too brief.

No, distinctly, Dairen is not suggestive of snipe, particularly if you chance upon it, as we did, in mid-winter. That was why the gun slept idly in its case, and we solaced ourselves with a game facetiously styled golf, and played on the outskirts of the town in a waste of empty kerosene tins, broken bottles, and refuse heaps generally. Played under such circumstances the game could scarce be called exhilarating; but it was at all events better than nothing at all, and, indeed, it was to this aimless knocking about of golf balls that we were ultimately indebted, in the first instance, for other and better entertainment subsequently obtained with a gun. For, as luck would have it, we drove a ball one drizzling afternoon in May by mischance far up the side of a hill, and when we went to pick it up nearly picked up a snipe instead, and presently up got another; and we inferred that if there are two snipe on a stony hillside there might be many more in a wet valley.

The difficulty lay in finding the wet valley. Then we suddenly remembered a place down by the sea which answered to this description; a forlorn stretch of bare mud it had been when we saw it first in winter, and promptly pronounced it hopeless. But who knows? And thus it befell that on the morning of May 8 one of us, armed with a 12-bore gun and a modest supply of cartridges, but without a game-carrier, lest the tutelary spirit or demon of the place should be offended, saluted forth on the quest. At evening he returned with the very modest bag of five snipe and a pigeon, having seen eight birds.

In the country of few snipe a man will take a day's journey to shoot one; so on the 11th of the month we both went out, and again on the 14th. The results were increasingly satisfactory; but it was on the 18th of the month that we made our record. The birds were then in full flight for their breeding places in the far north, and we determined to make a day of it. At daybreak we were on the march, making our way straight across the hills at the back of the town instead of by the main road to the sea. We did this because hard by the brickfields under the hills lay a long green hollow which looked damp and promising. On this particular morning it did not answer its appearance, so without further ado we made direct for the gap through which the remains of an old Russian military road led right into the valley of our destination. The path was steep and very stony, and the sun was already sufficiently strong to make us feel more than pleasantly warm; but we were in too great a hurry to mind these things greatly, and in a very few minutes the hill was behind us and we were looking straight down on our shooting ground—a valley about a mile and a half long. At this end the valley narrowed to a point, and was shut in by steep, barren hills. In the hollow was a watercourse, then, as ever, almost dry, and plentifully stored with boulders and stones. At first sight the place was most unpromising; but a second glance showed that a little lower down the valley broadened considerably. Patches of tilled land were scattered about it, some of them faintly green. Farther down still the valley became quite respectably wide and vividly green—the vivid green of a water meadow in spring. Beyond that lay the sea.

We wasted no time at the valley's head, but hurried down the road, which was well above the watercourse, watching carefully the while for the first signs of green along the water's edge. A quarter of a mile further down they became noticeable. The stream, fed on its way by various rills coming down from the gullies had broadened out, and though still only a few inches deep, was no longer a trickle. In places its bed was actually soil instead of rock. It was fringed, too, with tufts of grass and reeds. The moment had come to leave the road and to load our guns. We were just doing this when my eye was caught by a patch of green in a hollow a few yards farther on at the side of the road away from the stream; so, while my companion kept on his way to the water, I went on to the hollow, hoping that some snipe might have chosen it for a resting place. "Bang!" went a gun as I climbed the bank, separating the grass patch from the road, and, turning, I saw my companion picking up a bird. First blood! My grass turned out to be reeds; but they held the wished for snipe, and as he rose somewhat lazily from the ditch in which he had apparently been sunning himself I was offered an easy shot, of which I availed myself.

There were no more birds in that spot, so, joining forces, my companion and I followed the stream in its windings down the valley. But a little way further on lay a small pool under a high bank close to the road. Dense grass and reeds grew about it, forming excellent hiding for the snipe. Surely there are snipe here, thought we. In a measure we were right, for there was one bird, which in due course was added to the bag. Three birds, and the day but just begun. Our hopes were high. They became higher still when we saw the stream becoming distinctly more promising in outward appearance. On both sides of it lay quite respectable "kaojiang" fields, the stones

which had so far lined its bed in their nakedness were now hidden under mud, grass and short reeds, and bushes grew now without a break on its banks. A pigeon passed overhead, was fired at and missed, and simultaneously five or six snipe rose about sixty yards lower down and flew off in the direction of the sea. This was a disappointment, but recompense followed immediately.

At the point where the birds mentioned rose the stream made a bend right across the valley in the direction of the hills on the further side. A steep spur of rock marked their place of meeting, and beneath its shadow lay a little marshy hollow about a hundred yards long and thirty or forty wide. In this narrow space there must have been thirteen birds at least, and, though the majority of them rose together and wild, we were still fortunate enough to drop two or three. From this point the valley broadened very considerably, stones and boulders disappeared completely save from the bed of the stream, and there stretched before us for some 700 yards or more a regular water meadow, just such as one would see in England. To add to the illusion a few cows of European breed, the property of an enterprising dairyman, were munching the grass with obvious satisfaction. To one accustomed to snipe shooting among rice fields, the commonest haunt of these birds in Japan, there was something extraordinarily homelike in the scene. Nor was it lessened by the appearance of the farmhouses scattered about in the narrow glens that ran down from the hills. They were all of stone, and from a distance called up at once to the recollection memories of the cottages of farm hands in Brittany and the Channel Islands; even the pigs, unnecessarily ubiquitous though they were, assisted in the deception. The one false note was struck by the creatures' owners, who were obviously, even at a distance, Chinamen, and not to be mistaken for anything else.

It was long since we had shot snipe in such surroundings, and we determined to make the most of it. From where we stood we could follow the windings of the stream through the meadow right down to the beach. It had definitely left that side of the valley along which the road ran, and now hugged the hills on the other. Therefore we decided that before investigating the meadow itself we would follow our stream to its end, in the hope, that its edges might still hold a few birds.

The first hundred yards were drawn blank; then came a hollow, half ditch, half lily pond. A couple of snipe rose hurriedly as we approached; one was dropped, the other, to our astonishment, flew up the side of the hill above us and alighted among some dwarf fir trees straggling along the summit. The bird was left alone, imagining that it would probably return presently to the meadow. We now found that the banks of the stream were becoming steep, that the water was fairly deep right up to the margin, and that there was no longer any cover for birds. At this moment one of us spied ahead a long narrow strip of marshy ground between his bank and the hill, and immediately called his companion over so that any good luck forthcoming might be shared. Our combined efforts resulted in killing two more snipe. There remained for us the marsh proper, with a narrow strip under the hills on the opposite side of the valley. Here we got two more snipe. In the meadow, the part near the beach was absolutely devoid of birds, and this notwithstanding the presence of promising-looking pools. Probably the soil was not to the taste of the worms sought after by the snipe. As, however, we left this part behind us and the character of the ground changed, single birds began to get up here and there. Some were accounted for, others flew back over our heads towards the sea, others went clean over the hills to some sanctuary unknown to us, and others again obligingly flew ahead up the valley. In the very middle of the meadow the birds were most plentiful. Here in a hollow three or four tiny springs bubbled up and spread over the grass, which was thick and lush. There were also scattered here and there beds of rushes and flags, and for a brief ten minutes the firing was fast and furious. This over, we looked at one another, wondering what next to do. Then suddenly we remembered that one of the birds we had just put up had alighted only a hundred yards further on among a clump of trees growing on a small hill at the very edge of the road itself. In the open spaces between the trees were scattered a few groves. It was altogether a strange place, in which to look for snipe, nevertheless we had seen a bird alight there, and so after it we went. Hey, presto! no sooner had we set foot inside that grove than the air was full of snipe. They were as thick as sparrows, it seemed to us, but somewhat more difficult to kill for, in addition to their distracting numbers, which made steady shooting out of the question, they were not a little assisted by the trees. Only an hour or two before had we been expatiating on the tender greens of the budding leaves, now we were heartily wishing the trees as bare as winter could make them. Cartridge after cartridge was fired, but scarcely a bird was hit. Hosts of the fugitives sped out to sea, at least so it seemed to us; but a numerous minority went straight up the side of the hill, which rose steeply from the grove, and took refuge among the stones and the stunted firs that lined its slopes. We toiled after them, but the task was a somewhat hopeless one.

In the first place, the snipe could see us long before we got near them; in the second, even if they had been unable to do this, the noise we made clattering over the boulders would have wakened the sleepiest of owls. What then could we expect with snipe? Two

or three were shot, but the others flew scathless away, and we retraced our steps to the valley perspiring and breathless. There still lay before us the stonier, barer part of the stream we had already worked in the morning. The birds, reinforced by those we had just driven from the meadow, were now more numerous here; they were also wilder. Nevertheless we managed to get two or three, and then the stream, and with it our sport, came to an end.—Karigane.

AN ANGLER'S ANTIPATHIES

Antipathy in some form or another is common to us all, but generally assumes pronounced dislike of one or two particular subjects or things. The old maid abhors a man and an old bachelor dislikes an old maid. The shooting man abhors a man who takes his bird or "wipes his eye," the golder contemns the bungler who drives up to his green, and the motorist loves neither a greasy road nor a policeman. But the angler's antipathies are measurable neither in number nor in degree, and admit of no exceptions. And, though often they are well grounded, at times, it must be admitted, they tend to make the angler seem somewhat dogmatic, if not even selfish. But we must be gentle with him, for at these times his temper is sorely tried and the only wonder is that he can ever be genial or be seen to smile. Yes! he is nothing if not dogmatic, and if you doubt it, just lead gently up to the subject of rods. It would be well, however, first to ascertain the nature of his own pet weapon, lest his torrent of abuse be diverted from the desired object and fall upon your devoted head. For the angler is terrible in his condemnation of the other kind of rod, whether steel, split cane or greenheart, as the case may be. But his own favorite is to him as his wife—peerless and without compare. Indeed, to see the angler sally forth, with his wife under one arm and his rod under the other, and knowing the affection which he entertains for both, one feels that the simile is not entirely inapt, especially when we know that he has got five or six more objects of affection safely at home in his den.

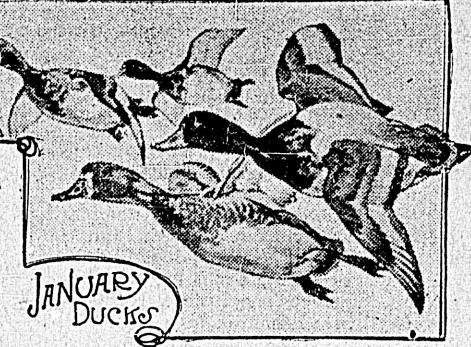
And regarding flies: here you will find him very obstinate and at times pugnacious. He will dogmatize eloquently to prove the fallacy of the formalist or the "cussedness" of the colorist theory, according to his own special point of view, albeit his statements are not always logical to an unbiased mind. And he will wax indignant concerning the relative merits or demerits of upturned or downturned eyes. Personally I don't see much to choose between either kind as regards hooks, but when I was a bachelor—that, however, belongs to another tale and is foreign to this subject. As for the two schools of dry and wet fly, it makes one tremble to see the meeting of two exponents of the different styles. They are as inimical as fire and water. The sovereign contempt of one school is only equaled by the contemptuous indifference of the other.

Weather of all kinds is a fruitful source of vexation. The same day will be good, bad or indifferent, according to the style of angling pursued by the person concerned. The perfect day for the fly fisherman will find little favor with the votary of the minnow, and, per contra, the rough dark days beloved of the latter find small favor with the former. The smooth surface for dry fly, the more ruffled for wet fly; the low rivers, for clear water minnows or humble yet equally difficult worm; the upstream wind, for those who fish up, and the down-stream breeze for those who cast down; the small clear water and sunny day for creeper, the strong breeze and west wind for lake fishing generally; the dark stormy day for trolling, are all and severally anathematized and abused from different points of view. But there are some things disliked by each and every kind of angler, without reference to school or style. And of such may be mentioned, bulls, ducks, trees, rotten banks and barbed wire. Short-rising trout are anathema to the fly fisherman, and so also steam launches to a man in a boat. The country urchin who goes through the whole operation of casting for and landing an imaginary fish, and when not so employed proceeds to bathe in your pet pool, may be looked upon as an object of aversion.

But perhaps the best liked (?) object on a fishing ground is the so-called angler, who may best be termed a spoil-sport. He it is who, lacking the requisite skill required to mark him as a sportsman, wades or rather flounders up the best reaches of a stream, and succeeds in putting down every rising fish for himself and for the better men who follow him, and who, when not actually in the water, walks in full view up or down the bank, doing more damage to a day's fishing than a pack of otter hounds.

And then the jealous fisherman who helps nobody, but who hates to have others do better than himself; and the selfish rod, who always wants the best pool for himself, and who, when he gets it, keeps it without reference to others' rights or feelings; the boaster, who talks largely of his own success and belittles that of others; the prevaricator, who brings discredit on the craft and ridicule upon himself; the despondent angler, who is always regretting the day he has chosen, the weather, the absence of flies, fish, and sport; the man with the rod—for fisherman he is not—who refuses help to another angler in distress. All these are antipathetic to the true angler, and as such are to be avoided by all honest men.—Sports Afield.

A genial German friend of ours was overheard the other day speaking to his dog. Ad-



The Sportsman's Calendar

JANUARY

Sport of the Month—Wildfowl shooting. In Season—Ducks, geese, brant, snipe. January 1st the last day for shooting pheasants, grouse and quail. Grilse now running in Saanich Arm.

dressing the animal, he said: "You vas only a dog, but I wish I vas you. Ven you go mit your bed in, you shust turns around three times und lay down. Ven I go mit the bed in, I have to lock up de blade, und vind up the clack, und put the cat out, und undress myself; and my frau she wake up und scold, den the baby yakes up und cries, und I haf to talk him mit de house round; den maybe ven I gets myself to bed it is time to get up again. Ven you get up, you shust stretch yourself, dig your neck a liddle, und you vas up. I haf to light de fire, put on de kettle, scrap some mit my wife already und get my breakfast. You play around und haf plenty of fun. I haf to work all day und haf plenty of drubble. Den ven you die you vas dead. Ven I die, I haf to go to hell yet."

A HAIL TO THE HUNTER

Oh, we're getting under cover, for the "sport" is on the way. Pockets bulge with ammunition, and he's coming down to slay; All his cartridges are loaded, and his trigger's on the "half;" And he'll bore the thing that rustles, from a deer to Jersey call. He will shoot the foaming rapids, and he'll shoot the yearling bull. And the farmer in the bushes—why, he'll fairly get pumped full. For the gunner is in earnest, he is coming down to kill. Shoot you first, and then inquire if he hurt you—yes, he will! For the average city feller, he has big game on the brain. And imagines in November there is nothing else in Maine! Therefore, some absorbed old farmer, cutting corn or pulling beans, Gets most mightily astonished with a bullet in his jeans, So, O neighbor, scot for cover, or get out your armor plate, Johnnie's got his little rifle, and is sweeping on the state. Oh, we're learning, yes, we're learning, and I'll warn you now, my son, If you really mean to bore us, you must bring a bigger gun. For the farmers have decided they will take no further chance, And progressive country merchants carry armor-plated pants; Carry shirts of chain-plate metal, lines of coats all bullet-proof, And the helmets they are selling beat a Knight of Malta's "roof." So, I reckon that the farmers can proceed to get their crops, Yes; and chuckle while the bullet raps their trouser seats and stops; And the hissing double-B shot as they criss-cross over Maine Will excite no more attention than the patter of the rain. And the calf will fly a signal and the Jersey bull a sign, And the horse a painted banner, reading, "Hoss; Don't Shoot; He's Mine!" And every fowl who wanders from the safety of the pen Will be taught to cackle shrilly, "Please don't plug me; I'm a hen!" Now, with all these due precautions we are ready for the gang, We'll endure the harmless tumult of the tides' crack and bang, For we're glad to have you with us—shoot the landscape full of holes; We will back our brand-new armor for to save our precious souls. O you sellers in the city, those 'ere woods is full of fun, We've got on our iron trousers—so come up and bring your gun!

—Holman F. Day.

HIS OWN METHOD

"Did you say that you wanted to abolish our tyrannical system which enables persons to do little or nothing to exact tribute from hungry stragglers?" asked the chairman of the meeting.

"That's what I said," answered the Socialist orator, "and it got great applause." "Yes, but don't you say it again. Remember you got your start in life from tips while you were waiter in a restaurant."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Chapter in History of the Great North-West

Having had the honor of nominating and appointing Sir Donald Smith high commissioner for Canada in London, I need not say with what pleasure I read the very flattering terms in which The Halifax Herald welcomed Lord Strathcona on his recent visit to that city. But a due regard to historical accuracy compels me to repudiate the reference made to myself in that article.

Will you allow me to state the facts connected with my visit to Fort Garry at the time that Mr. Louis Riel had forbidden any Canadian to enter the North-West Territory on pain of death. It was not certainly "to recover the baggage of my daughter," as stated by The Halifax Herald.

My only daughter, Emma, was married to Capt. D. R. Cameron, now Major-General, C. M. G., of the Royal Artillery, in July 1869. The Hon. Wm. McDougall, M.P., was appointed lieutenant-governor of the Northwest Territories, and Captain Cameron, who was selected for the purpose by the Imperial government, was appointed a member of Mr. Macdougall's council. Capt. and Mrs. Cameron accompanied Mr. Macdougall and the other members of the council and party to Pembina, preparatory to taking over the government when handed over to Canada, which was arranged to take place on December 1, 1869.

Riel at Head of French Half-Breeds

Before Mr. McDougall and his party reached Pembina, Louis Riel had placed himself at the head of the disaffected French half-breeds, seized Fort Garry, where Mr. McTavish, the governor of the Hudson's Bay Co., was dying of consumption, and organized a government.

The government at Ottawa appointed the Grand Vicar Thibeault, a resident of Fort Garry, Col. deSalaberry, and Donald A. Smith, the chief factor of the Hudson Bay Co., at Montreal, commissioners to deal with the insurrection as best they could. At that time there was no means of reaching Fort Garry except via St. Paul, and not a man or a musket could be sent through the United States. Mr. Macdougall's instructions were to go to Fort Garry as a private citizen, until notified that the transfer of the territory to Canada had taken place, when he would open an office as lieutenant-governor.

When he reached the Hudson's Bay post, 2 miles north of the United States boundary at Pembina, he was met by a force of twenty-five armed half-breeds with an order from Riel, forbidding him to remain in the territory on pain of death.

The Return to Pembina

He and his party returned to Pembina, with the exception of Capt. Cameron, who proceeded on the way to Fort Garry. Hearing that there was a large armed force on the road, he left Mrs. Cameron and her maid at Scratching River and drove on with his man servant. At St. Norbert, nine miles south of Fort Garry, he met some 300 half-breeds under arms who took him prisoner and sent him back to Pembina. He took his wife with him on the way. Their horses, wagon and baggage were all seized by Riel's forces. Pembina was mostly a log and mud village and the only house they could obtain was a log hut three-quarters of a mile from any other house. Mrs. Le May, their nearest neighbor, told my daughter that a few months previously a party of Cree Indians came to their house in the afternoon and asked for bread. They returned at sundown and proved their gratitude by saying, "You very good. These fellows will not trouble you any more," when they opened a shawl and showed her the scalps of every man, woman and child of an encampment of Sioux Indians on the Canadian border, which they had just wiped out.

The feeling against the Canadians in Pembina was very strong, owing to the fact becoming known that Col. Dennis, acting for Mr. Macdougall, was endeavoring to raise the Indians against Riel and nothing was so dreaded as an Indian rising. Soon after Captain and Mrs. Cameron had to give up their quarters. The maid became alarmed, and went to Fort Garry. The man servant had been sent there to endeavor to recover their baggage. Mr. Macdougall sent for Capt. Cameron, and thus my daughter was left alone. In stalked a strapping Indian, all war-paint and feathers. She thought the best thing she could do was to feed him. She cooked everything in the house—potatoes, meat and bread. When all was consumed—and these Indians will eat at a meal enough to last for three weeks—he had grown to a very large size. As he could not speak a word of English or French, he evinced his gratitude by patting his protruberant stomach with a guttural ha! ha! ha! and left.

Started Out for Fort Garry

My poor wife was much alarmed when she learned the position of our only daughter. She told me I must go and bring her home. I left Halifax immediately for Ottawa (December 3d, in the City of Antwerp, via New York), where I met D. A. Smith, now Lord Strathcona, who was just preparing to leave for Fort Garry. The Grand Vicar Thibeault and Col. deSalaberry had preceded him some ten days previously. In saying good-bye to Sir J. A. Macdonald, of Ottawa, he said to me: "I hope you will be able to get into Fort Garry. As no letter can now reach us from there and we are absolutely ignorant of what is taking place."

Mr. Smith, Mr. Hardisty, his wife's brother and I left Ottawa on December 13. The weather was 30 degrees below zero. We reached Chicago, via Toronto, on 14th, 10 o'clock p.m., and St. Paul, 9 p.m.; 16th reached St. Cloud, the termination of the railway, at 1 p.m.; 17th, and Fort Abercrombie (the end of the stage line) at 6 p.m. on the 19th. When we

took a pair of horses, a sled covered with canvas and driver. Reached Georgetown at 6 p.m. This was a Hudson's Bay fort, and the only house left standing when the Sioux Indians rose in 1862, and massacred all the men and carried off all the women and children and burning every house to the ground except this one. From Fort Abercrombie to Pembina, 200. The men and women living there at this post put up a British flag and the Indians said: "That is the Queen" and left the house standing. We heard from the mail courier that Mr. Macdougall and family with most of his party had left Pembina on his return the Saturday before. We left Georgetown at 6 a.m. the 21st and met Mr. Macdougall and party at 2 p.m. Mr. Richards, his attorney-general told me he had not had his clothes off for two months, living in hourly danger of losing his life. Mr. Smith and I stopped to talk to Mr. Macdougall, and Mr. Hardisty went on to the next point, which was about a mile distant, where we intended to camp for the night.

Indians Sprang Up As By Magic

After a little time I said I would go on, as I thought they might wish to converse together privately. When I was about half way across the prairie to this point, as if by magic half a dozen Indians rose up before me. I had left my revolver in the sled. They could not speak a word in English or French except "Red Lake." They said in answer to my signs as to where they came from, "Red Lake." I had a raccoon skin coat on, which they felt over, and after jabbering away they passed on in the direction of Georgetown. I went on my way.

By the most direct route from Fort Abercrombie to Pembina across the prairie the distance is 200 miles, but the Red River is so circuitous between these points that it is 600 miles. We struck across the treeless prairie, making the points on the Red River for dinner and night. Along the margin of the river the land for some fifty yards in width is some ten feet lower and that belt is covered with forest trees. At night we stopped in the forest belt and made a large fire from the fallen timber. There was about a foot of snow on the ground, which we cleared away with a shovel; put an India rubber cloth on the ground, our mattress on that and then our blankets and buffalo skin over all. We lay in the open air with our feet to the fire which rarified the air and made us quite comfortable.

The Keen Cold of the Prairie

The last house at which we dined before reaching Abercrombie on the prairie they gave us some broiling elk. We asked them if they could let us have a hind quarter of this same. The landlord took us to an outhouse where six fine elk were standing like horses in a stall all frozen stiff. We had a box about ten feet square prepared for our journey by the agent of the Hudson's Bay Co., at St. Paul. It contained potted chicken, tongue, etc., brandy, whiskey, wine, with bread, biscuits and cake, etc. We fried the elk in butter with potatoes and ate that with bread and drank tea by the pint. At Fort Abercrombie we set a tin pail of new milk out at night and it was frozen solid. We cut a piece of that with a hatchet and put it in the tea. When the elk was finished we took to fat pork with potatoes instead. The ozone we were breathing constantly was so stimulating that we tasted nothing stronger than tea, and when we reached Pembina Mr. Smith gave the box we had never opened to my daughter.

To resume, we reached Grand Forks on the 22d at 10:30, where we saw the Indians fishing on the river; slept at Antoine Girard's log house; started at 4 a.m. 23d; dined (?) at North River at 8:30; horse being very tired, we walked the last eight miles. It was very cold. We camped half way between Salt River and Little Salt River. On the 24th we started, after a cold night and bad dreams at 8 a.m.; reached Big Point at 1 o'clock a.m.—12 miles from our camp and 80 miles from Pembina. Had our dinner at 11 p.m.; stopped at Two Rivers for tea, and drove on with Antoine Girard, arriving at Pembina at 11 p.m. Christmas Eve. Capt. Cameron was then occupying the log house erected by Mr. Macdougall for his party.

When I went in, Emma sat up in bed and said, "What did you come for?"

The next day a young woman, a daughter of Mr. Cavalier, the postmaster, was taken ill and as there was no doctor in the place I was requested to see her. It was an hysterical attack and yielded readily to treatment.

The Strong Desire to Enter Fort Garry

Mr. Smith went on to the Hudson's Bay company post, two miles north of Pembina. I wished to go on to Fort Garry with him, but he said that would not do, as all at Fort Garry knew the active part I had taken in bringing about Confederation, which had caused all their troubles. I told him I had promised Sir J. A. Macdonald to get into Fort Garry and that I intended to do so. Mr. Smith said he would get them to allow me to go in to see Mr. McTavish, who was very ill, and let me know as soon as possible.

Sunday, the 26th, hearing nothing, I asked Mr. Ronlette, the American customs officer, if he would take me to Fort Garry. He said if he could get a pass from Col. Stutsman he would. Col. Stutsman was a very clever official of the United States, who had been born without any legs, but one of Mr. Riel's confidential advisers. He told Ronlette that if he had the power he would not dare to do it, as it would compromise the American government. When Ronlette said he could not go, I told his father, a drunken old fellow who had married a full-blooded Sioux squaw, that if he would let his son, a boy of seventeen years of age, take me

to Fort Garry I would pay him whatever he would ask. He said he should go. I went to Cavalier's ostensibly to give directions for the treatment of his daughter during my absence, but really to see Col. Stutsman, who lived there. He said he was very sorry that he could not do anything to meet my wishes after my kindness. I told him I wished to advise the best course I could take to get to Fort Garry as I wished to obtain the things that had been taken from Capt. Cameron and it was necessary for me to see Mr. Riel for that purpose. He advised me to call on Father Richot, at St. Norbert, and say that he had recommended me to do so. Fearing the people at Pembina who were very hostile to the Canadians would prevent my going to Fort Garry, I hurried away as quickly as possible, being only able to secure a buffalo skin, a bottle of sherry wine and a loaf of plain bread. When we reached the Hudson's Bay post, the half-breed boy who was driving, said:—"If you could get the factor here to lend us a toboggan we would be much safer as, in case of a snow-storm, it will run over the snow while our sleigh would stick."

"I said: "Drive in. I can get anything he has."

Mr. Smith at the Door

I then knocked on the door, which, to my astonishment, was opened by my fellow-traveller, Mr. Smith. I exclaimed: "It is not possible that you could be here for two days without seeing me, knowing as you do, my great anxiety to get to Fort Garry just now and return."

He replied: "It is at the cost of one's life to go to Fort Garry just now. Riel has seized the fort and has all the arms and ammunition and whisky. A man was shot yesterday and it is simply court-martial to go there at present."

I replied: "But why did you not tell me this, when you knew of my impatience to hear from you?" He replied: "Well, I knew you were a very impetuous man and I was afraid you would do something rash." I said: "I called here to ask your factor for the loan of a dog-carriole. Can I have it?" He said: "Of course, you can have anything you wish, but for God's sake do not go there just now." I said I was much obliged, but did not come for advice, and that I would take the dog-carriole. We put the horse in the shafts and left our sleigh. A dog carriole is a large canvas shoe on a toboggan in which a man can lie down, and the driver stands on the open part behind him. With the sun about an hour high, we started for Scratching River, about 12 miles distant, with no house before we reached it. There was about a foot of snow on the prairie and we drove on a beaten track. The sun went down and shortly afterwards the boy pulled up and said: "We must go back. There is going to be a frost." The temperature was then 30 degrees below zero. I said: "What do you mean?" He replied: "You will soon see." Within ten minutes we were enveloped in a frozen fog, so dense that I could only make out the horse's head. I said: "The Red River cannot be more than a mile from here on our right. We will go there, and make a fire." He said: "I have no matches and no axe." I replied: "We must be more than half way to Scratching River, and it is as easy to go forward as back. I will walk ahead of the horse and keep the track." This I did, and when my foot went into the soft snow on one side or the other I went to the center, but after a time I lost the track and we could not find it.

I confess I was very much alarmed. We could not tell whether we were going east, west, north or south. We were like a boat on the trackless ocean in a fog without a compass.

Guided By the North Star

I thought of walking around the conveyance in a circle until daybreak, but the cold was so intense, I knew we must perish.

The upper part of the sky was clear; and suddenly I remembered that when I was eight or nine years old, my father took me out one fine night and showed me how to find the North Polar star. I soon got hold of the pointers and then the star. I said: "We are all right my boy. Turn the horse's head this way, and how or gee as I direct. I sat in the carriole and kept the horse's head in line with the star. When we had proceeded in this way for some time the boy said: "Here is a man's track crossing us." I decided to follow it and preceded the horse. In about half a mile, I struck the Red River and following the track crossed it and went up the other side where we saw a light. A French half-breed and his wife, neither of whom could speak English, had gone there (to Little Lake) three months before to get out wood for making cart-wheels. He built a log cabin and stable where he kept his cow and horse. We explained we were lost and received a warm welcome. His wife fried some deer he had killed and made galute before the fire from English flour. The tea and sugar were from England via the Hudson's Bay, and with cream and fresh butter, made a delicious supper. As there were neither table nor chairs, she spread a piece of East India matting on the floor, and served the supper on that. I rolled myself up in the buffalo robe, and with my feet to the fire slept soundly. We arrived at that place at 10:30 p.m.

The next morning, our hosts put us on the road. We stopped at Clive's, Scratching River, where we had dinner. The host and his wife were both half-breeds, and some of their children were like Indians, while others had light hair, blue eyes and light complexions. This reminded me of "Walker on Inter-Marriage," whose theory was that the introduction of animals is by halves.

We reached Riviere Sable at 6 p.m., where I went, as I supposed to Father Richot's house.

It proved to be the St. Norbert Nunnery. Two young ladies, Sister McGregor and Sister Riel received me. I told them who I was, and that I was on my way to see Mr. Riel, and had been advised to consult Father Richot. After consulting with the Lady Superior, they said she wished them to inform me that Father Richot would not be home before morning, and if I would remain they would make me as comfortable as they could. They gave me a good supper and had the boy and horse taken care of. After further consulting with the Lady Superior, they said she did not know that Father Richot would return tomorrow noon, and that as my time was valuable, if I would write a letter to Mr. Riel, they would provide a messenger and send it. I thanked them, and said I would write a letter. I wrote until the messenger was ready, then, without giving them time for any further consultation I said it was absurd for me to send a letter when I could go myself. I folded up my letter put on my coat, cap, and gloves, bade the sisters good-night with many thanks, and drove away. My driver, Theophile Biste, was a Canadian Frenchman, who could not speak English. He drove me some nine miles, on the east side of Red river, until opposite Fort Garry, where he crossed on the ice into the mouth of the Assiniboine, up to a postern gate of Fort Garry. He struck three loud blows on the gate, sung out the pass word, when it was opened by a sentry, and we drove in. Biste asked me to remain there until he returned, which he did in a short time, when he asked me to follow him. He then took me from one room to another until we had passed through some 300 armed men, with thick overcoats on and their muskets stacked.

Met Riel Face to Face

We then reached the council chamber, and I was admitted. Here was Riel, sitting at the head of the table with a dozen wild looking fellows. Among them were Pere Richot and Mr. LeMay from Pembina. Mr. Riel rose, and coming down where I was, shook hands with me, and asked me my business. I said I was Dr. Tupper, an independent member of the House of Commons, and that I had come to take my daughter back home, but as they had taken Capt. Cameron's horses, wagons and baggage, I had come to ask him to allow me to obtain them. He said, "You must have seen Captain Cameron's servant on the road between here and St. Norbert, as I sent him with one of my constables to bring the man here who has the horses and wagon." I said "I had never seen Capt. Cameron's servant and would not know him." Riel then said, "If you will return with the man who brought you here, and remain at his house until four o'clock tomorrow, I will undertake that all the things belonging to your daughter shall be there." I said, "You are very kind, but as I am here, would it not be well for me to go into town see the person who has these things in his possession?" Riel said, "No, I think I can manage this matter better than you, and I only undertake to do so on the condition stated." I replied, "I dare say you are quite right, and I accept your kind proposal." We shook hands again, and I left the Fort, and returned to St. Norbert.

The Meeting With Pere Richot

When we reached there about midnight, I asked my driver how far it was to Antoine Gonslan's (who had the horses), and finding it was under two miles, told him to drive me there. He did so, roused up Gonslan, told him I had been to see Riel, etc. Gonslan turned out the horses, harnessed them into the wagon, put in the horse clothing, I got into the wagon, and we drove back to Biste's. As they had only one room in the house, they made me a bed on the floor. I was very comfortable, and in the morning found I had slept on a hair mattress I had given to my daughter in Halifax. I remained the day, December 29th, at Biste's, as promised. At five p.m., two sleds drove up to the door, with half a ton of Emma's trunks. Nothing had been taken. Immediately afterwards, Pere Richot arrived and invited me to spend the night at the glebe house. I thanked him and said, "I hope Father Richot you do not think me foolish enough to take the risk of coming here to get these trifles. My object is to see you, and as you cannot speak English nor I French, well enough for so serious a purpose. I propose we should go to the nunnery, and get one of the young ladies I saw last night to interpret for us, and discuss this important question fully."

Sister Macdougall acted as our interpreter. I told Father Richot that it was impossible for them to hold the country against Canada, and that if they avoided shedding any blood they would obtain everything by negotiation they could desire, and the leaders who accomplished that result would be entitled to great consideration.

Could Not Conquer the Half-Breeds

Pere Richot replied that Canada could not conquer the half-breeds, as the country was so vast, they could sustain themselves by hunting and as a last resort they could join the United States and become a state in the Union. I replied that the United States would not give them the slightest aid, as it would involve them in a war with England, which, as matters stood, meant the independence of the southern states which the north had made such enormous sacrifices to prevent. He seemed much impressed, but said that there was one man who must die, naming him, and saying that man had offered a half-breed one hundred dollars to shoot him; "that when he drew a bead upon him through a pane of glass, God paralyzed his arms and the rifle fell down."

And in a footnote on the same page he says: "Dr. Tupper went up to bring back his daughter, Mrs. Cameron, and got into Fort Garry. He was in the country for about two days, and did more good than any one else who had hitherto gone there." —From Sir John A. Macdonald to the Hon. John Rose, dated Ottawa, January 21st, 1870.—Charles Tupper, in Halifax Herald.

said, "if that could be proved, the man would surely be punished, but that the shedding of one drop of blood by the insurgents would ruin all, and would be murder." After two hours' discussion, we went to Pere Richot's, where, at 10:30, Riel and Mr. LeMay, of Pembina, came and spent the night. I avoided anything but general conversation with them. Pere Richot, at my request, found me a half-breed, Solomon Vine, who contracted to take us all to Fort Abercrombie. I wished to bind him to start in two days. He said "I cannot do that, as I turned out my horses on the prairie in October, and have not seen them since." I said, "How can you hope to find them?" He replied, "I expect to find them where the wild oats grow," as he did, and they were in fine condition. Pere Richot gave me a pair of Indian moccasins, and I gave him Capt. Cameron's tool box and ammunition. Sisters Macdougall and Riel sang in Cree for me. They were both highly accomplished ladies, although the mother in both cases was full-blooded Indian. Sister Riel went to Isle a la Crosse, a remote region in the north-west where she devoted her life to teaching Indian children. I corresponded with her up to the time of her death.

A Letter to Colonel DeSalaberry

Mr. LeMay, on the morning of the 29th, received an urgent message from his wife to get me to return to Pembina as soon as possible, as their daughter had been attacked in the same way as Miss Cavalier. We left for Pembina at one o'clock, and before we reached there on the 30th, Mr. LeMay was fully converted to my views regarding the insurrection. He wrote me that he was in danger of being lynched at Pembina for advocating negotiations with the Canadian government, as I had recommended.

I prepared a memo for Colonel DeSalaberry, who was immediately allowed to go to Fort Garry, and Grand Vicar Thibeault, who had been practically a prisoner in his residence, was allowed his liberty.

Captain and Mrs. Cameron and myself, Mr. Vine having arrived with the baggage, left Pembina



A Page for the Young Folks

It appears that the soldiers do not want Madrid for president in Nicaragua, and that the trouble is not yet over in that country.

Wm. McKenzie, president of the Canadian Northern, left for Vancouver on Monday, having finished his business with the government.

Mayor Morley believes that the Indians will be persuaded to give up their reserve this year. If that is done, not only the city, but the Indians will be fair better off.

In his long report, Mr. Raymur, the water commissioner, shows that much excellent work has been done last year, and that for the present, in spite of the blunder made about the big reservoir, we have enough water for use and for fire protection.

Commissioner Coombs of the Salvation Army, is here. In St. Andrews Presbyterian church on Tuesday, he will tell the people how people are being brought out from their poor homes in England and settled on the land in Canada.

The poultry and pet stock show held in Broad Street Hall last week was well worth seeing. There were many sorts of fine chickens. The pigeons were lovely, and such a number of beautiful cats were never brought together in Victoria before. No lover of animals could see them without being delighted.

You will remember that there is a smallboy emperor in China. He has of course, a regent to rule for him till he comes of age. This gentleman has astonished the world by cutting off his pigtails and laying aside his richly embroidered coats. He wears a uniform such as most of the rulers of the western world wear on state occasions. All this seems very wonderful to people who learned when they went to schools thirty years ago that China was a country where customs never changed.

Many people are asking favors of the new government. Mr. M. King wants the right to use the waters of Campbell river for electric power. A company in East Kootenay also want water for the same purpose, and the people of Nanaimo ask for a grant for an exhibition building. These are only a few of the favors asked. The government has to remember that its members were placed in power to take care of the people's property, and that it must be very plain that no one is wronged by favors given to another.

Canada's fleet of merchant and passenger ships is growing fast in these days. The C.P.R. has now, or will soon have, big ships on the Atlantic, as well as on the Pacific. The Grand Trunk Pacific, we learned last week, will bring two fine ships out in the spring, and D. D. Mann announced the other day that his company will begin a service of four Atlantic ships next summer, and when the road is finished to the Pacific Coast, will have fine boats to cross the Pacific ocean to China, Japan and India, and to trade with ports on this side of the ocean.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the minister of Labor, wants the government of Ottawa to pass a law which will prevent large companies from raising prices unjustly. When a number of small dealers have goods to sell, customers will not buy from the man who charges the highest price. But when only one man has all the goods, flour for example, people must pay what he asks or go without. On the other hand, none of the small firms can afford to sell so cheaply as the big one which saves in rent and labor. It is not all so simple as this, but we can understand this much about what is puzzling many wise people in these days.

There have been terrible storms and intense cold in both New York and Chicago. There was danger of great suffering in Chicago if the severe weather had lasted much longer. There was not milk enough in the hospitals for the babies, and people were suffering for want of fuel. In old times cities held out for months against the enemy, but now few cities have enough food and fuel to last as many weeks.

Last year's fair was very far from being a success. It is to be hoped

that this will not prevent Victoria from having an agricultural exhibition this year. Such shows, when properly conducted, do the people of both town and country good.

What boy or girl will write a letter and tell us all when the news of the election of Joseph Martin or Admiral Beresford should have reached Victoria if the returns were out at midnight on Monday night, and give a reason for the answer? No account need be taken of delays in transmission of the cablegram. The clearest explanation and the most correct answer will be published.

Some of the members of the board of trade are going to Ottawa to ask that improvements be made to the harbor. They will bring plans with them to show just what is needed to make it large enough to accommodate the many ships that are coming here soon. It is hoped that they will get money from the Ottawa government to carry out the work at once.

The first count of the local option returns show that not quite half the people in the province want this law. The ballots are being counted over

from "Canadian Government Office" to "Canadian Information Office." As the office had no business to do with the Belgian government, and the officials were sent there to tell the people what Canada was like, the new name is correct. But the incident shows that Canada in her dealings with foreign countries must still be guided by England.

Our own legislative assembly met on Thursday. This year Governor Pateron opened the House. There was a fine guard of honor, and many of the ladies who attended the opening were very beautifully dressed. This, too, is an important time in the history of our own province. If, as is hoped, the new railroad to be begun this spring, the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the extensions of the E. & N. and the C.P.R. bring in great numbers of settlers, and cause new industries to be established, you boys and girls will see more changes in the next few years than your fathers and mothers have in their lifetime. It looks very much as if British Columbia boys would have to work very hard to keep their places at the head of the larger cities and the greater provinces.

There have always been many people in Canada opposed to the Senate. This body is appointed by the government. Each member can hold his office for life. The senate may refuse to pass any but money bills. The greater number of senators are old gentlemen, and some of them are very wise, and know a great deal about the needs of Canada. A few days ago, Mr. Lancaster, one of the members of parliament, moved that the senate be done away with. But Sir Wilfred Laurier, the premier, said that this House prevented laws from being passed too quickly. This was the opinion of a great majority of members on both sides of the House. Then Mr. J. D. Taylor, the member for New Westminster, said that it was not fair that British Columbia should only have three senators, as it had when it first became a part of Canada. The premier promised that the matter should be attended to soon.

The British elections have been going on all the week, and are not yet over. But it is certain that the Liberals will have a majority in the new House, though a much smaller one than in the last. Among those elected was Joseph Martin, who was a few years ago leader of the government of British Columbia.

There was a great fight in part of London, where John Burns, the Labor leader, was a candidate. Since he became a member many years ago, when it was strange to see a working man in parliament, Mr. Burns has changed his mind about some things. He is not afraid to tell his old friends the truth about their faults and mistakes. This has made some of them very angry and he had to work very hard to win his election.

Mr. Crookes, who was out here last summer, was not so fortunate. He was a kind and sensible friend of the poor men of the part of London where he lived.

Among the noted men of whom you have heard who were elected, was Lord Charles Beresford, the great naval officer. Hamar Greenwood, a young Canadian, will not be a member of the next House. You should learn all you can about what takes place in England this winter, for great changes are going on as important as many of which you read in your histories.

The most important event that has taken place in Canada since Confederation was the introduction into the House of Commons on the twelfth of this month of a bill to establish a Canadian navy. If that bill becomes law, Canada will show that the time has come when she no longer depends for her defence on the ships of the mother country, and that in time of danger she is ready to the utmost of her power to help England. Some of you have known boys who have worked as apprentices in their fathers' workshops or as clerks in their stores. You know how such a boy would feel on the day his father said: "I want you to be my partner. You are young and strong, and I see you are faithful and know how to work. I will give you a share in my business. We shall work together, and if we are successful, your share will be more valuable. I do not expect you at first to take a very great risk

or responsibility. I will work as I have done before, but as time goes on, you will be more trusted, and be of more and more use to me."

You know how proud such a son would be. You know there are many firms in Victoria which have grown rich by such a partnership.

This is not altogether what has happened in Canada, for the offer of help came first from this country. But the end will be much the same. The premier's plan is that Canada shall build eleven battleships, not large ones, but good of their kind. This beginning of a navy will cost \$11,000,000, that is, nearly a dollar and a half for each ship in Canada. The ships are to be manned by Canadians, who will offer for the service. There is to be a naval school, where sailors will be trained as young men now are at Kingston for the militia. The commander-in-chief is to be the King or the Governor-General in his place. But the real control is to be by the minister of marine, who, as you know, is a member of the cabinet elected by the people of Canada. The navy may be sent to the help of Great Britain by the government at any time, but parliament must be summoned at once, if it is not in session. It will be seen that in every way this will be a Canadian navy.

Hon. Mr. Borden, leader of the Conservatives, is even more eager than the Premier that Canada shall help to defend the Empire, but he thinks it would be wiser to send the money to England to be spent as the Admiralty see fit. But this is a very long paragraph and quite enough for us all to think about this week. The great debate will come on the second reading of the bill.

The civic elections are over, and the new mayor and council have got to work. There is no change in the school board. Any of the boys and girls who worked for the school by-law will have their reward. The by-law passed, and it will not be long before the plans for a fine new High School will be out. By next August the school now under way will be finished. Mr. Morley is mayor, and Mr. A. G. Sangster, Mr. Borden, and Mr. Walter Langley are new aldermen. Every one believes these new men understand how the city's business should be conducted, and will be honest and hard-working.

Now the council have a great deal to do. There are good roads to be made, and water to bring in, order to be kept, and ever so many more things to be done about which neither you nor the editor knows anything.

But Mayor Morley is not only the head of the grown-up citizens, but of the younger ones as well. Now there are a few things boys and girls can do to help make Victoria praised by everyone who comes to it, and what is better loved by all who live in it.

A Victorian gentleman came here about three years ago. He had been travelling in many countries. And what do you think he said? "Oh, if Victoria was not so untidy, it would be a lucky place to live in." He was a very beautiful city I have seen."

"But your empty lots are full of tin cans and all sorts of rubbish. And that horrid wild barley sticks to your clothes."

"The fences are broken down or unpainted, and ever so many of the houses are sadly in need of a coat of paint, too."

Now the parks' board has made boulevards on many of the principal streets. But there is lots of wild barley and ugly weeds, and orange peel and paper scattered about yet. There are ugly, empty lots still. There are more than four thousand boys and girls here. Why! If they were to take a little trouble, they could make every street in this city as neat as a new pim.

If none of you even took a bit of paper about, and if we picked up every bit you saw, what a difference that would make! Then how little trouble it would be to make the sidewalk and street in front of every house clean, even if there were no boulevard.

The clumps of wild roses and broom could be cleared out underneath, and the roses kept clear of caterpillars. Would it be if the children in the neighborhood were to get their fathers to ask the sanitary inspector to clean out the nearest empty lot and then use it for a playground, taking care to make it tidy every evening when they went home to tea or dinner?

No boy, who is a good citizen, would ever think of carving or writing on a fence or public building, or injuring a tree or polluting a boulevard.

The British elections have been going on all the week, and are not yet over. But it is certain that the Liberals will have a majority in the new House, though a much smaller one than in the last. Among those elected was Joseph Martin, who was a few years ago leader of the government of British Columbia.

There was a great fight in part of London, where John Burns, the Labor leader, was a candidate. Since he became a member many years ago, when it was strange to see a working man in parliament, Mr. Burns has changed his mind about some things. He is not afraid to tell his old friends the truth about their faults and mistakes. This has made some of them very angry and he had to work very hard to win his election.

Mr. Crookes, who was out here last summer, was not so fortunate. He was a kind and sensible friend of the poor men of the part of London where he lived.

Among the noted men of whom you have heard who were elected, was Lord Charles Beresford, the great naval officer. Hamar Greenwood, a young Canadian, will not be a member of the next House. You should learn all you can about what takes place in England this winter, for great changes are going on as important as many of which you read in your histories.

The most important event that has taken place in Canada since Confederation was the introduction into the House of Commons on the twelfth of this month of a bill to establish a Canadian navy. If that bill becomes law, Canada will show that the time has come when she no longer depends for her defence on the ships of the mother country, and that in time of danger she is ready to the utmost of her power to help England. Some of you have known boys who have worked as apprentices in their fathers' workshops or as clerks in their stores. You know how such a boy would feel on the day his father said: "I want you to be my partner. You are young and strong, and I see you are faithful and know how to work. I will give you a share in my business. We shall work together, and if we are successful, your share will be more valuable. I do not expect you at first to take a very great risk

"Why," said the coach, good-naturedly, "you're no bigger than a Christmas candle!"

The boys who heard him laughed, but Pinkham was not disturbed.

"I weigh more than you'd think, sir," he said. "I weigh one hundred and eight and one-quarter pounds, and that's all of it muscle, sir."

The coach smiled again.

"Well, Mr. Christmas Candle Pinkham," he said, "I like your spirit, anyway, and we'll see what you can do."

That first day there were exactly thirty-four men at practise, and when the three elevens lined up for preliminary signal practise, Pinkham found himself the one left over. But he trotted along beside the coach without the

and Pinkham's eyes shone like the candles he was named for as he trotted to his place.

The game that week was with Neeka. The field was wet and the ball slippery. The first time Tommy Horton was given the ball, he squeezed it out of his arms before he was fairly

There was a wild scramble. When the players of both sides were untangled, at the bottom was Candle Pinkham, the ball hugged tight to his stomach.

Valleyside made three more fumbles

in the first ten minutes, and in two out of the three little Pinkham saved the ball. Then Valleyside braced and scored.

"Rah, rah, rah, Horton!" yelled the

missed him clean on an easy tackle, and Neeka scored a touch-down. They missed the goal, however, and the game ended six to five in favor of Valleyside.

But little Pinkham was broken-hearted.

"I'm no good," he said to the coach. "I'm too light." His eyes were full of tears.

"Nonsense!" said the coach. "You played a good game, Pinkham. 'Don't you fret. I wish you were twenty or thirty pounds heavier, but you did your level best, and that's all anybody can do."

"I'm too light!" Pinkham repeated mournfully.

"It's perfectly true," said the coach afterward to Edwards. "He is too light. I'm afraid Rockville will smash things up around his end. What do you say we play Horton with him on that side of the line?"

"It wouldn't do," said Edwards. "It would only weaken the other end and throw Tommy all off."

"Well, anyway," said the coach, "Pinkham keeps end—that's settled. He's the best man that's played there, in spite of his weight, and he's a dandy little sportsman besides."

"He's all that," admitted the captain. "But I wish that man Babb would come out!"

"Why don't you make one more try?" asked the coach.

"I think I will," said Edwards.

Early on Monday afternoon he went to Babb's room.

"Look here, Babb," he said. "I'm no beggar, but I've got something to say to you." He outlined the situation, and ended, "Now the school needs you; will you come out?"

Babb, a tall, dark, quiet young fellow, listened in silence. When Edwards had finished, he answered:

"To tell the truth, Edwards, I've been thinking the thing over, and I guess I was wrong. Yes, I'll come out."

"Good!" said Edwards. "Today?"

"Today, certainly. When I make up my mind, I make it up."

The captain, overjoyed, hastened to find the coach. On the way, one thought troubled him a little—the reflection that when Babb came on, little Candle Pinkham must be dropped.

"It's too confoundedly bad," agreed the coach. "I never coached any boy like more than that little chap. But if Babb makes good, it's got to be done, and he'll be the first to see it."

"Yes, that's true," said Edwards.

Babb came out, and little Pinkham retired to the scrub, where he played as faithfully and apparently with as much enjoyment as on the eleven. In three weeks more came the great game with Rockville, and Valleyside won. Babb was everywhere on the field—he shared the laurels equally with Jimmy Edwards.

After the game was over, and the shouting, there was, as usual, a big dinner, at which the headmaster presided. He spoke, and the coach spoke, and the captain, and then there were cries for Babb. The boy rose, tall, cool, master of himself.

"You fellows will excuse me, I think, if I say one or two things about myself," he began, "for they're only the preface to what I really want to tell you. You know I wouldn't come out for the team at first, and I think many of you know why. Last year I was ruled off twice for slugging. I knew I meant to be a gentleman, and I figured that it was the game that was bad, because 'Well, you saw the Neeka game, and what happened there and you remember what little Pinkham did.'

"Rah, rah, rah, Pinkham!" cried somebody far down the table. But Babb went on:

"That set me to thinking. It seemed to me if a boy could love the game as he did, and yet be as square as he was, the game couldn't be all bad; perhaps there was something wrong with me. On the next Monday afternoon Captain Edwards asked me again to go out, and I said I would. I did, and I played as well as I knew how; and because I was big and husky and lots older than Pinkham, I made the team, and he went back to the scrub. And now I'm going to tell you the real reason why I went back to practise. It wasn't only what Pinkham did—it Neeka, it wasn't at all because Captain Edwards can and asked me on Monday afternoon. It was because little Pinkham came himself on Monday morning and begged me with tears in his eyes to go out and play, when he knew that if I made good, it would mean putting him off the team; and I said I would. And I swore that if a boy who loved football as much as he did, was that kind of a chap, I'd stick at it as long as I could, and keep my temper while I played it—and I mean to!"

He sat down suddenly, and because the speech and the emotion were both unexpected, the boys were quite still for a moment.

The headmaster leaned over to the coach, smiling.

"How far that little candle throws his beams! So shone a good deed in a naughty world!"

he quoted:

"Up jumped the coach. 'The Little

A Veteran Tells of the Bit of Hell at Colenso

By a Campaigner—In the London Daily Telegraph.

After the defeats at Stormberg and Magersfontein, the gaze of the Old Country was turned with almost haggard intensity upon the fortunes of the last of the three of the British lines of advance in South Africa. Moreover, Gatacre's failure left the possibility of a rising among the disaffected Dutch of Cape Colony a much more immediate source of anxiety than it had been before. However, the successful operations of General French around Colesberg, at no great distance from Stormberg, did much to check an armed invasion of the Colony by the Boers; and, indeed, for his invaluable work at this juncture more credit was earned by him than is usually recognized. His masterly policy and invaluable success, at a moment when British arms were failing to his left, to his rear, and, as we shall soon see, to his right also, deserve high praise indeed. On the west, the repulse of Methuen's column seemed for the moment to involve nothing less than the loss of Kimberley. People at home were, indeed, scarcely in a position to realize the full significance of such a disaster as the surrender of the Diamond City would have been, but there is no doubt that, on the morning after Magersfontein, the British public vaguely felt that the immediate relief of Ladysmith, on the other side of the continent, had suddenly become a matter of vastly increased urgency. But here, at least, they were confident of success. They knew that Sir Redvers Buller, upon whose bluff, soldier-like capacity the utmost confidence was placed by high and low alike; who knew the country well, who had under him a force of 20,000 well-equipped men, acting in a district which his subordinates had already cleared of the Boers—they knew that Buller was in command, and they refused to accept as omens of further trouble the disasters which marked the previous days. A three-fold cord is not quickly broken, and, the last remaining strand was, they believed, the stoutest of the three.

Buller's position was in some ways a simple one. Behind him he had Maritzberg, an important, but indefensible open town, which, however, lay in an entirely loyal district, and which the most venturesome Boer raid had never yet dared to approach. In front of him was Ladysmith, where Sir George White was making a good defence that starvation alone seemed likely to break down. No one, however, knew better than Buller that the starving out of Ladysmith was by no means an impossibility, and, even were this not an immediate danger, Sir Redvers appreciated to the full the enormous importance of restoring British prestige in South Africa by the instant relief of the beleaguered town. Between his position at Estcourt and Ladysmith there were interposed a complex of hilly ranges, and in front of this a river. As has been said, the country south of the Tugela had been cleared before his arrival. But reconnaissances had shown him that the Boers were determined to make a vigorous defence of the hilly district immediately north of the Tugela. Reports brought in by Dundonald's column had proved beyond question that guns were being mounted on the kopjes that dominated the Tugela, just where the railway bridge crossed it. The village of Colenso—a few scattered houses on the right bank of the river—was evidently the centre of the Boer defences.

The Battleground of Colenso.

The character of the battlefield of Colenso is a striking one. The kopjes hem in the distance, and on either side their spurs come forward into the plain just as the back-cloth and the wings shut in the scene on a modern stage. Across the lower end of the stage—the sloping plain thus enclosed—the sparkling waters of the Tugela flash like a line of footlights. But it must at once be said that not only do these footlights take a strange course as they pass from one side to the other of the proscenium of Colenso, but—and this is the most significant fact of the geography of the place—as a matter of fact they never touch the proscenium on the spectator's right at all. The Tugela, instead of continuing its course to the east, takes a sudden and invisible turn, northwards, and seeks a tumultuous and rock-bound exit from the stage at the top right-hand corner. The result is that, in spite of appearances, the right-hand pillar of the proscenium is really on the same side of the river as the spectators, a fact of which it seems probable that many of the officials of the Intelligence Department and certain that the majority of the British officers were not aware. It is confusing in brief sketches of battles such as this to crowd the page with local designations. But the reader must remember Hlangwane Hill, which played the part of this right-hand edge of the proscenium, for as a matter of fact it was merely an outpost, cut off by the river from the enemy's main position, and therefore—inasmuch as both retreat and reinforcement would have been equally difficult—comparatively easy of capture. Moreover, standing where it does, its occupation would have enabled the British force to turn the Boer position in a manner which would at any rate have driven the enemy from their trenches, and secured without serious loss a long and important section of the last twenty miles of the road which led into beleaguered Ladysmith.

But obvious though this policy of attack must have seemed to them, nothing in the course of the war was more remarkable than the unerring intuition with which the Boers seem to have anticipated not only the general tactics, but also the actual line of our advance, and the more serious blunders to be commit-

ted by the British generals opposed to them. Louis Botha never displayed his generalship more splendidly than here. Gifted as he is, he nowhere else displayed so unerringly that instinctive knowledge of his opponent's mistakes which characterised his handling of Colenso. He seemed to know beforehand that whatever the previous intentions of Sir Redvers Buller might be, at the last moment he would decide upon a direct frontal attack on the Boer entrenchments along the course of the railway line. Nevertheless he occupied Hlangwane at once with a garrison, of which the larger number retreated in dismay at the first certain news of the advance of the British, for to them at least it was obvious that, should a turning movement be attempted to the east, their position was indefensible and their retreat impossible. But Botha never hesitated. He sent out another commando to defend the point of danger, and continued his preparations for defence along the river with a certain and clairvoyant instinct that Buller, like the rest of the British commanders, would at once throw his brigades point-blank against the strongest point of his enemy's defences. And he was right.

The Day of Battle.

General Buller seems at one time to have doubted the wisdom of a frontal attack. He intended to send General Clery round upstream to the west in order to take the Boer position in flank, while he himself made such a demonstration in force against the Colenso entrenchments as would keep the larger part of the Boers in front of him behind their earthworks. But he abandoned this plan, though the reason for his change of mind has never been properly ascertained. It was clearly a position to be turned, not stormed. He had opposed to him 8,000 men who depended in a large measure upon the occupation they might offer to his advance. His large superiority in numbers and the fact that at this period of the war the enemy rarely attempted a counter-stroke, might have outpaced the defensive capabilities of the enemy. Apart from the impossibility of throwing up earthworks along an extended front, the one obsession of the Boers throughout the war was the fear of finding their retreat cut off, a risk which either out-flanking plan at once involved. Besides, arrangements with Sir George White could easily have been made for co-operation at precisely the points that the Boers most wished to keep safely guarded, in order to secure a line of retreat. However, the plan was given up, and, as a French critic said, on Dec. 15, three days after the news of Magersfontein had reached Sir Redvers, "John Bull lowered his head to charge once more into the mountain side."

The Plight of the Guns.

The battle of Colenso opened by the gal-

lant but reckless advance of Colonel Long with two batteries of field guns and six naval guns. Without waiting for his escort, Long drove on ahead, and did not stop to unlimber and open fire until he was within easy rifle range of the Boer position. At this moment the nearest infantry were a mile in his rear, and utterly unable to keep down the fierce burst of magazine rifle fire with which he was received. It has often been pointed out that the habit of umpires at a sham fight at home to credit commanders of gun sections with good marks for being first in the field with their fire from the position indicated, has led in peace time to an almost habitual neglect of those precautions which, as Colenso was to prove, are of the utmost importance in time of war. Against the terrific fire now concentrated upon the guns, sheer courage did all it could, and the rate of fire could hardly have been exceeded at Aldershot, but it was obvious that the batteries could do little against well-entrenched riflemen, and failure of ammunition ultimately completed their uselessness. The guns were therefore left in the open on the flat bank of the river, while those of their teams who were un wounded sought refuge in an adjacent donga. This first recklessness was followed by a blunder equally mischievous. Two brigades of infantry could now have been moved up in support of the guns. But, obvious as the need of the gunners was, no one assumed the responsibility of pushing forward a skirmishing line in order to attract the fire of the Boers, and thereby allow the guns to be withdrawn to a place of comparative safety. As happened at Stormberg, the attention of the Commander-in-Chief was too long occupied by events on the left of the line, and the plight of the batteries was not properly understood. Here on the west also the lie of the ground seems to have been misunderstood, for the river Tugela, instead of flowing evenly in a due, easterly course, breaks back in a wide loop a mile and a half in depth and three-quarters of a mile in width at its base, before resuming its general direction. The brigade which was sent forward by Buller on the left, in order to effect a crossing of the Tugela, found itself still advancing more than half a mile beyond the point at which they had been told to expect the drift, without as yet discovering any trace of it.

Failure on the Left Flank.

Like Wauchope at Magersfontein, General Hart clung to a close formation far too long. The curve of the river was on the northern side, was closely entrenched and held by commandos of proved capacity. These men declined to allow their fire to be drawn until the leading companies of Hart's brigade were within six or seven hundred yards. Then the Boer trenches, of which the very existence had hardly been suspected hitherto, opened a murderous and close-range fire upon the massed

battalions. But there was no confusion. The brigade opened out into extended order, and continued the advance; but it was an advance towards an unknown goal. The ground had been insufficiently reconnoitred, the native who served as guide took the first opportunity to run away, and the position of the only drift by which the Tugela could be at this spot crossed was for every one a matter of entire uncertainty. Whatever the gallantry of the men, and of that there was never a question, it was impossible for troops in the open to do anything against an enemy lying in perfect safety behind the first-class entrenchments which the Boers, as if by nature, knew how to throw up. At last the uselessness of further sacrifice was recognized, and General Buller ordered a retirement on the left.

The position now was that the attack on the enemy's right had failed completely; that two batteries of guns had had to be abandoned on the open veldt within sight of both combatants; and, though any movement on the part of the Boers to take them would have been annihilated in five minutes, they constituted a point of anxiety, the seriousness of which was to be discovered later on. The attack on the British right against Hlangwane had been hardly more successful. The troops sent to cross the apparent course of the Tugela below Hlangwane Hill, and storm its flanks, had found their task easier than they expected. But Buller had never intended this operation to be more than a mere feint. He therefore detailed for the work an inadequate number of troops, whose gallantry was unable to make up for their paucity. They were not reinforced, and the assault died away. About nine o'clock in the morning there was a slackening of fire from one end of the line to the other.

The Crowning Disaster.

Buller had now time to reconsider his policy. By sending Hildyard's brigade to occupy the twenty or thirty houses of Colenso village on the right bank he hoped at least to cover the withdrawal of Long's guns, and orders to this effect were given. The occupation of the village was carried out most creditably, and, as an immediate result, the Boers were actually driven from some of their trenches on the lower slopes of Fort Wylie, but it was soon clear that the rescue of the guns remained as difficult a problem as before. It was at this point that the one incident of the battle of Colenso that has impressed itself most deeply upon the English nation took place. Buller at this time regarded the recapture of the guns as a matter of urgent necessity, and worth the certain and heavy sacrifice involved. But the necessity of any sacrifice at all is denied by many. The General seems to have forgotten that the Boers were as unable to come out into the open and take the guns, as we were on our side to come out into the open and withdraw

them. In fact, the Boers were actually in a far less advantageous position for doing anything of the kind than we were. All that was necessary to re obtain possession of the guns at nightfall was a policy of masterly inaction until dusk. The Boers, even under cover of night, would never have dared to cross the river and carry off the guns had a single battalion been left to cover their retirement. For this purpose a donga offered convenient shelter 400 yards in their rear, and was for some time actually tenanted by sufficient troops for the purpose. Unfortunately, Buller either did not realize this possibility or dismissed it. He thought that it was necessary to retake the guns at once, and at whatever cost. With that object, he told his aide-de-camp, Schofield, to lead what must have seemed to everyone a forlorn hope. Among the first of those who answered Schofield's call for volunteers was Lieutenant Roberts, the only son and heir of the great field-marshall, and a young officer who had already won golden opinions from everyone. All the world knows the splendid story of gallantry and ill-success which followed. There are some failures that are more splendid than the most glorious triumphs, and this was one of them. If anything can have brought some faint comfort to the heart of his father it must have been the Victoria Cross which had been earned so well on that terrible morning, and which in due time was given into Lord Roberts's keeping, not by the red tape of officialdom, but by the trembling hands of Queen Victoria herself. For one of the first to fall in this magnificent but fruitless charge was Lieutenant Roberts, and he died a day later, while the grim and silent retirement of the British force upon Chieveley was being carried out.

Victory Surrendered.

Soon after this disaster General Buller determined to leave the day's victory with the Boers. It is not the intention of this paper to arouse old controversies, but in the outline of a great and, what at the time seemed to be, almost a decisive battle, it must be recorded that as noon approached even General Buller's resolution failed. That he was unwise to attempt a frontal attack at the outset is conceded even by his warmest admirers; that, having failed right, left, and centre, he should have decided to reconsider his position before pushing forward again, is a move of prudence with which no one can quarrel. But that, without securing by an obvious precaution the safety of those fateful guns, he should have withdrawn from the field of battle, and left in the hands of the Boers what was not only a priceless trophy, but a source of considerable additional strength to the enemy, must remain one of the human enigmas of military operations.

The Black Week.

In an hour's time the whole of the British force was in full retreat. No one, except a few details, and those merely by accident, was left on the field of battle. The Boers crossed the river in full daylight a few hours later, and took off the abandoned guns in triumph. Buller retreated to Chieveley.

The news of the battle of Colenso was received in England with a thrill of horror. This, indeed, was the last straw. The worst defeat of all had been reserved for the last, and it had remained for the field of Colenso to bring to the ground the greatest military reputation in South Africa. Within the space of five days the whole of the advance into the enemy's country, right, left, and centre, had been brought to a standstill. Upwards of 3,000 men had been lost, and ten guns had fallen into the hands of the enemy, whose casualties were comparatively insignificant. Everywhere it was apparent that the modern conditions of warfare had been understood better by our peasant foes than by the highly-trained men on whom we had placed our greatest faith. At any moment the adoption of a counter advance on the part of the Boers might plunge us still further into disaster; moreover, at any moment the still wavering prudence of the Bond might be exhausted, and there were few who did not realize that should this happen, all South Africa, from the suburbs of Cape Town and of Durban to the Zambesi might have to be reconquered by force of arms. Thousands of families in England mourned the loss of a son or a brother, and, of those who had as yet been spared, no one knew who would be touched next. The very honor of the country seemed tarnished, and a wave of consternation that, in some quarters, was not far removed from despair, passed over the country. Just at this moment the worst news of all was heard, news so bad that it was months before it was credited. Yet it was true. As the immediate result of his mismanagement and loss of Colenso, Sir Redvers Buller actually sent a message into Ladysmith recommending Sir George White to destroy the ammunition and papers, and, at his discretion, to surrender the town to the Boers. It is kinder not to speak of this terrible thing. It is pleasanter to remember that Sir George White point-blank and with indignation refused to do anything of the sort; that Mr. Balfour rose at once to the height of the occasion; that, in his determination to carry through the war to a successful conclusion, he had behind him the whole mass of the people of Great Britain; and that, in our darkest hour, we were still to find to our hand and at our need a great soldier—one who, though he had long earned his rest, was once again to render splendid service to his country, and crown a career of honor with the proud knowledge that when at last called upon as the one and only saviour of his country, he had not failed. For, seven days after the news of this final disaster, Lord Roberts sailed for South Africa.

The Might and Majesty of the Elephant

No concrete form can better express the wise saw that East is East and West is West than the cult of the elephant. From almost immemorial antiquity, when the elephant emerges as a war-god, to now, when King Edward "sits upon the back of the elephant," its might and majesty have symbolized power and rule in India. By nature placid and indolent, easily caught and easily tamed, quick to learn, slow to think and slower to rebel, it appeals irresistibly, with its ponderous bulk and majesty of carriage, to potentates relying on the parade of might and power. Nor was it wanting in manifestations of overwhelming force when arrayed in war against timid and unpatriotic peoples. No wonder this irresistible force in war, joined to ready obedience to command, which, with white as well as black men, is still today mistaken for initiative, raised my lord the elephant to a sort of sacrosanct position, which reaches its climax in the adoration shown to white elephants in the Courts of Siam, Assam, and Pegu. "The souls of all men," they say, "pass after a million transmigrations through the body of an elephant," and are thence received direct into the Deity. Therefore must the elephant be worshipped. Further, almost all things white are sacred in India, so rare are they in that country of luxuriant colors. So whiteness in an elephant is an added cause of honor, and hence, by easy transition, the excessive rarity of the color proves that those who have it must contain the souls of emperors, and must be served in regal state and take high precedence at court. They are usually miserable specimens, but the cost of their keep was so excessive that in bygone days the task of guarding them was sometimes laid on an objectionable noble as a means of ruining him. The custom has enriched our language with an expressive metaphor.

Only once did the Romans meet elephants seriously in battle—at Zama in B.C. 205, when Hannibal was defeated. It is usually taken for granted that these elephants were of the African race, and the failure to domesticate the race today is looked upon as a mark of negro degeneracy. But many things combine to make it probable that they were Indian imports. African elephants do not exist north of the Soudan today, and probably were no nearer at that epoch, or they would have figured in the daily life of Egypt. Their training by Europeans offers difficulties which are great though not insuperable, but they are eminently unfitted by structure for the purposes of war; the neck offers no seat for the mahout,

and the great ears would almost cover him. With Indian animals all is easy. Nature has provided her finest seat on the neck of the brute, and long familiarity with Indian trade would teach the value of the beast and how to train it. Transport from Bombay to Carthage must have been an easy matter to the descendants of a sailor race accustomed even hundreds of years before to make a three years' voyage, bringing back "ivory, apes, and peacocks." The peacocks must surely imply India. The Javan ape would be the most suitable and likely of the race, and it is not improbable that the ivory referred to is the wonderful carving for which China is and was pre-eminent in the world.

Whether the Chinese themselves understood still longer and more hazardous voyages at this period is a matter of conjecture, but the earliest authentic writers assure us that they preferred above all others the tusks of African elephants for their work. And so it is today; elephant ivory increases in value per pound the bigger the tusk, and African elephants are far superior in this respect. The reason is probably to be found in climatic differences. As every sportsman knows, "a dry summer among the red deer means big heads and lean haunches." So the steaming jungles of India make for weight, and the more scorched and arid Africa provides a big-eared, big-boned, big-tusked beast. In Africa even the females grow tusks.

The tusk is much used as a digging implement, and with its aid the elephants, alone or together, will uproot mimosa trees 12 inches in diameter; strangely enough, the elephant race is as "right-handed" in this matter as are men. The right tusk, called by the natives "el-hadam"—the servant—often loses as much as 20 per cent of its weight by attrition. The reason which a tuskless elephant shows of one well provided with tusks is proof too that they are weapons of offence, if other evidence were needed than the well known tales of their use when opposed to the tiger. Within the last three centuries, if we may believe contemporary writers, a remarkable change seems to have taken place in the elephants of Ceylon. Formerly they were renowned as the finest beasts and tuskers, and the red colored were particularly ferocious in fight ("Red-haired for pluck," we say still today.) Now, they are smaller than on the continent, and, more remarkable still, the males are almost invariably "munchies," with incisors some 12 inches long instead of tusks. They are as serviceable as the others, and are captured in the same way.

The demand for ivory is fast overtaking the supply, hitherto artificially inflated by the immense stocks which existed in Northern Asia (and will exist for some time). These are derived from the extinct mammoth and in Africa from the collected tusks left scattered by natives, to whom they were as valueless as bones. The stock will soon be depleted, and the ever-decreasing herds of elephants must shortly render live ivory extremely expensive. There is little difference in Africa and India in the methods of obtaining elephants for this purpose, although the Indian usually prefers the pitfall method. A pit, or several pits, are dug in the paths frequented by the elephants, usually near a watering place, and are lightly covered with boughs or foliage. The animals are rarely very suspicious of such traps, and one of them is soon caught; his cries alarm the rest, many of whom fall into the snare, or the trapper may himself startle the animals with the same result. It is a method often used by rat-catchers. The other method, which is most in favor with the warlike African tribes, is to hamstring the beast. This demands courage, skill, and strength, whether it be performed on foot by a single man, who, stealing up to the sleeping beast, severs the hamstring with an axe or sword, or—more exciting still—by a number of persons on horseback. In this case the majority of the hunters seem to direct the attention of the elephant, until one or two, waiting their opportunity, leap from their horses to deal the disabling blow.

When the elephant is required alive the procedure is very different. Usually the "ked-dah" is used—a strong enclosure into which the whole herd is driven after a great round-up, which perhaps requires thousands of persons. The captured animals are then tethered to trees by a dangerous process in which two tame female elephants play an important part. They distract the captive's attention, and, urged by their mahouts, push or pull him in the desired direction until one of the "tiers"—a class with whom the work is hereditary—can slip off and make the animal fast. This work is most dangerous, but the men are assisted by the tame elephants and by the strange fact that a wild elephant never tries to tear the mahout from another's back. After a period of semi-starvation and deprivation of water, the prisoners are taken between two old elephants to bathe, and so easy is the process of domestication that instances are known of wild elephants being at work within two months capture.